

# LIFE

A black and white portrait of Mary Martin. She is wearing a light-colored, fur-trimmed hood or hat with a dark floral corsage on top. Her hair is styled in soft, dark curls. She is looking slightly upwards and to the right with a gentle expression. Her hands are clasped together in front of her chest, partially covered by a thick, light-colored fur stole or coat. The background is a soft, out-of-focus grey.

MARY MARTIN: TEXAS TO BROADWAY

DECEMBER 19, 1938 **10** CENTS



# Supremacy in Scotch

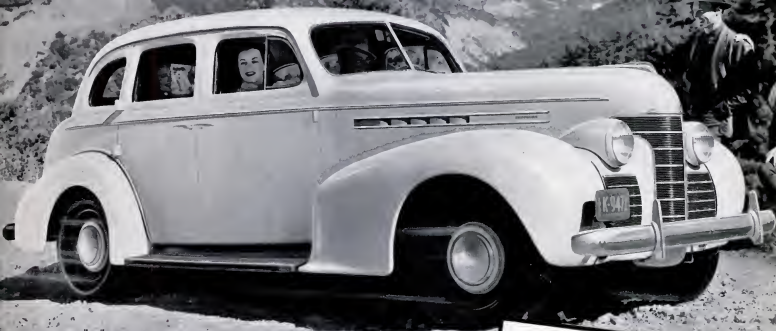
The world knows no finer Scotch than Haig & Haig. Its exalted reputation is built upon magnificent quality that has been consistently maintained. In this celebrated liquor you'll find Scotch at its glorious best.

## Haig & Haig

BLENDED SCOTS WHISKY • 86.8 PROOF

"PINCH BOTTLE" 12 YEARS OLD • "FIVE STAR" 5 YEARS OLD

# RIDE AS YOU NEVER RODE BEFORE!



NEW 60 4-DOOR SEDAN 1939

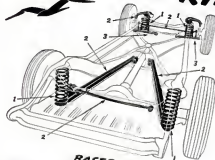
IT'S astonishing—what a difference there is between Olds' new Rhythmic Ride and the ride of any other new car! Match the new Olds, ride for ride, against the field, and see for yourself. You'll find Olds so much steadier and *leveler*, there's just no comparison. You'll find Olds so free from bumps and jolts, even bad roads feel smooth. Drive an Olds—Sixty, Seventy or Eighty—and you'll find plenty more to cheer about. Dual Center-Control Steering! Handi-Shift! Extra roominess inside! And in the low-priced "Sixty," an Econo-Master Engine that's a gas-saving marvel! This year, Olds is certainly THE car of cars to buy! Price proves it!

**\$777**  
AND UP

★ Delivered price at Lansing, Mich., subject to change without notice. Price includes safety glass, bumpers, bumper guards, spare tire and tube. Transportation, state and local taxes, if any, optional equipment and accessories—extra. General Motors Instalment Plan.  
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

"YOU OUGHT TO  
**OWN AN OLDS**"  
AMERICA'S NEWEST LOW-PRICED CAR

IN THE ONLY CAR  
WITH THE  
**RHYTHMIC RIDE**



- BASED ON
1. QUADRI-COIL SPRINGING
  2. 4-WAY STABILIZATION
  3. KNEE-ACTION WHEELS

Oldsmobile's new springing and stabilizing system includes all three of the advanced engineering features listed above. The new Oldsmobiles are the only cars with the revolutionary new Rhythmic Ride. Only Olds has it... and every Olds has it for 1939. Go for a "glide"... and you'll go for Olds!

# LIFE on the Jones Dairy Farm

DEC. 16:

This Christmas activity is fun! — in the house and at the shop. This morning Grandma and I made mince meat. We took twenty-seven quarts to the cellar. I like the smell of it. Then I went over to the sausage kitchen to see how they were getting on with the Christmas orders. I found the girls in the shipping room wrapping boxes in gay cellophane ribbon. They have a lot of Christmas baskets ready to ship too!

Mary P. Jones

© JONES CHRISTMAS BASKETS 2 lbs. Jones Dairy Farm Sausage. The Sausage Shop 100 First Maple Street, CHICAGO 10, Ill. (Sausage shipped frozen, U.S. Packing and label of Sausage 12-10)

JONES DAIRY FARM, Mary P. Jones, President, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

## Puerto Rico's GIFT TO THE CONNOISSEUR OF FINE DRINKS!



From Puerto Rico, glorious isle of the West Indies, comes this tropical treat to brighten the winter's day! A rum to delight the most exacting taste, Don Q is superb in a Daiquiri and other rum cocktails. A traditional Yuletide refreshment, and a perfect gift.

For your guide to Don Q Rum

**Don Q Rum**

Copyright 1939, National Distillers Products Corp., Import Division, New York City & 46 First

## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Billy Phelps

Sirs:

As a former student in Billy Phelps's T. & B. class, I was intensely interested in Lector Broke's article on that grand figure of American letters (LIFE, Dec. 5). He is one of the most friendly people alive.

I recall many associations with Billy Phelps. One of the most amusing came each year at the end of the T. & B. course. As you know, there are hundreds of review books sent to Dr. Phelps every year. What to do with them all? He autographed them "Your Friend, Wm. Lyon Phelps" and handed them out to the members of his classes—rather, I should say, tossed them out. His lecture room I recall to be about 125 ft. long. When it came to "handing" some of these books to students in the last few rows of the classroom, Billy literally threw them back.

LELAND B. ADAMS

Yale, '32

Peoria Journal-Transcript  
Peoria, Ill.

Sirs:

Congratulations on your bully article, with such intriguing illustrations, on Billy Phelps.

FREDERICK M. BOYER

Yale '94

Watertown, N.Y.

Sirs:

Our students and professors of the State Teachers College here at Slippery Rock are still chuckling at the quips and anecdotes spilled from the lips of the revered William Lyon Phelps at his lecture here last month.

Best remembered, perhaps, is his, "Guests and I sat in three days," and his tale of the limeman who, after being called on the carpet to explain allegedly abusive language, explained his action by reporting that when a comrade had dropped his solder down his neck, his only offense was to look up and say, "Really, William you must be more careful!"

Congratulations on the vivid portrayal of a great personality.

SHIRLEY BUTLER

Slippery Rock, Pa.

Moose Grunt

Sirs:

The caption "Guide blows Moose call" in your Nov. 28 issue is inaccurate. The call of hirsch bark which serves as a megaphone and amplifies the sound.

The guide usually gives a series of soft grunts—ugh, urrrrh, urrrh... Ah—in imitation of the female moose. He sometimes hastens matters by following this by a few imitating the male moose, which arouses the jealousy of the prospective victim, causing him to throw caution to the winds and hasten to the cow before his "rival" finds her. The Indians have several other little tricks to lure the hapful sutor should he become a bit suspicious.

NORRICH, N. J. BREESE SMITH

Norwich, N. Y.

Hawk Batista

Sirs:

Delighted with your information about our country and the Chief of our Army (LIFE, Nov. 21), but I see that you forget that Batista is also the name of one of our hawks, *Urubaia anthracina anthracina*. "Though quiet and given to resting for long periods, it is a bird of swift and active flight and rises at times to soar in the open air."—*The Book of Birds*, National Geographic Society.

DR. TORRES MOLINA

Ciego de Avila, Cuba

Rebuke

● The following communication is from: Paule Loring of the Providence Evening Bulletin, whose cartoon of President Roosevelt appeared in LIFE, Nov. 28. LIFE can and did make a mistake. —ED.

LISTEN SON!! I'M NOT GOING TO  
TELL YOU AGAIN—OREISE—IM 40  
NOT 44 YEARS OLD!!! LIFE CAN  
MAKE A MISTAKE CAN'T IT?



DEAR LIFE: THANKS FOR THE "PLUG"  
BUT AM HAVING A LITTLE TROUBLE OVER  
A SLIGHT ERROR YOU MADE—





# SPEAKING OF PICTURES...



**Anatomy Lesson by Rembrandt** (first version) gave the satirical editors of *Marianne* the idea for a parody of the Peace of Munich. Instead of the face of Dr. Tulp, *Marianne* supplies the face of French Premier Edouard Daladier (right with surgical instrument). Though there were only three other head men around the table at Munich, Rembrandt painted

seven doctors listening to Dr. Tulp. Hence the faces above are, from left, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Czechoslovakia's ex-Premier General Jan Syrový (patch over eye), Belgium's King Leopold III, Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, President Roosevelt and the U.S.S.R.'s Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff. Roosevelt seems incredulous.



**The Apotheosis of Homer by Ingres** is modernized by pasting Prime Minister Chamberlain's face over Homer's. He is getting a wreath of immortality from a figure wearing the republican cap of France. The face of the figure is that of the famous Russian fashion mannequin who uses the name of Lud. Daladier presents Chamberlain with a scroll (left)

while French Foreign Minister Bonnet twangs a lyre (right). The worshipful throng is all French politicians—from left, Sarraut, Frossard, Chaumpey, Laval, Mandel, Daladier, Reynaud, Flamin, *Marianne's* Publisher Patenôtre, Marin (under lyre), Bonnet, Blum and Herriot. In Ingres' original the mob consisted of great poets and musicians.

## ... FRANCE KIDS POLITICIANS

The trick of pasting famous people's faces to laughable bodies has in the past year been carried to a new high by the French literary newspaper, *Marianne*. On these pages are seven such photomontages printed by *Marianne* from March to November, in which the final picture makes a sort of cartoon.

What makes these funny fakes unusual is the skill with which the montage has been done. Where most photomontage fails is in joining cut out head to the neck and the proportion of the head to the body. Most of the figures on these pages look reasonably natural. *Marianne's* technician, Marius, combed the files for appropriate pictures of the required celebrities, reduced the pictures to half a dozen different sizes, fitted and fused and refitted endlessly. Finally, he photographed the entire pasted, polished and retouched composition. Ideas were supplied by Editor Peter Wolff. *Marianne* used to be politically a Leftist paper, is now the property of rich American-born Socialist Raymond Patenôtre who has let it remain slightly Left of Center.

Photomontage can be used to express the most brutal satire. These French pictures, however, are surprisingly good-tempered. In general, *Marianne* is not very critical of French Premier Daladier. It allows Daladier the honor, usually given Hitler, of carving up Europe (left). In the photomontage of Chamberlain's immortalization (lower left) it is hard to say how much mockery and how much sincerity *Marianne* intends. Students of foreign faces can best do their cramming in the crowded composition below, *Marine Paradise*, incorporating the politicians of all the great American Powers, Roosevelt and a Japanese. It can be guaranteed that they will never be seen together in one actual photograph. The man spotting water is Pierre-Etienne Flandin, French politician who made the bad mistake of wiring congratulations to Hitler during the recent crisis.



Over the Alps toward Italy, the French newspaper *Marianne* sends four French politicians with the caption, "If only nothing more than a mountain separated us from Italy." Daladier (left) was pasted in. The other bodies are posed

figures with the faces of, from bottom, ex-Public Works Minister Frossard, ex-Premier Chautemps, ex-Air Minister Cot. What separates France and Italy, beside the Alps, is Mussolini's desire for some of the French colonial empire.



A whole galaxy of politicians is wedged into this photomontage of a *Marine Paradise* blended from three pictures—a posed studio group, a bathing float entitled *The Look-Out* and a French beach scene. At left are a squad of Frenchmen—front row, Herriot, Daladier, Lebrun; second row, Chautemps, Marchandeau, Reynaud; third row, Bonnet, Man-

del, Campinchi. On and around the float are Czechoslovakia's Benes, Poland's Beck (swimming), Chamberlain, Hungary's Horthy, U.S.S.R.'s Litvinoff, President Roosevelt. On refreshment platform are La Chambre, Patenôtre, Bhau, Japan's Sato, and Zay, Frossard, Beson. Spouting water is France's Flandin. Swimming are Mussolini, Göring, Hitler and Goebbels.



## How to send a Christmas Thrill to someone miles away...



1. A gift of flowers that will cross the longest miles to say "Merry Christmas" for you! What lovelier thrill could anyone send? And how little it costs! How simply it's done! . . . Just go to any florist near you who shows the F. T. D. (Florists' Telegraph Delivery) emblem in his shop or window.



2. Tell your F. T. D. florist you want to send some flowers or a plant *by wire*. Make your selection, give him the address and your message for the card. He does the rest. He makes all the necessary arrangements with a representative F. T. D. florist in the town where your gift is going. And . . .



3. Your Christmas thrill is delivered—right on time—fresh and beautiful as can be! You can count on it! For F. T. D. members are top-flight florists—joined in an association that guarantees extra care for every wire order. Thousands know the F. T. D. way is the *safest* way. And see how little it costs.



4. Look! A *boxful* of thrills for a far-away someone on your shopping list! A gorgeous array of fragrant, fresh-cut blooms! Cost? There's a lovely box for *every* purse. You can be modest, or elaborate. The price depends on your selection of flowers. No extras, but the wire charge.



5. Another grand idea! Flowers delivered at the door all beautifully arranged in a vase or smart container. Off comes the wrap—and there's an exquisite gift ready to add a merry touch to a dining or living-room table. You can get a lovely arrangement for as little as \$5. You can spend \$10, \$15, or even more if you want to send an especially beautiful gift.



6. Or wire a flowering plant—a Christmas poinsettia, a cyclamen, heather plant, azalea, or begonia. You can get a beauty anywhere from \$3.00 to \$7.50. You can send the loveliest ever for \$10 to \$15. So see your F. T. D. florist today and "Say it with flowers—by wire!"

**WIRE FLOWERS THROUGH F. T. D. MEMBER SHOPS**  
FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION enables you to "Say it with Flowers—by wire"





# SPEAKING OF PICTURES

(continued)



**The Game of Princes** is the French title on this parody of the four head men's meeting at Munich. Daladier has the worst hand, a full house of queens and jacks. Mussolini's four kings are of course topped by Hitler's four aces. But the polite French give Neville Chamberlain the winning hand—a straight flush, queen high.



**A heavy-handed parody:** *Marianne's* editors pose their janitor for Mussolini's body beside a model as Italy, pose their delivery boy for Daladier beside a model as La France. Center is the Roman wolf that suckled Rome's founders, Romulus and Remus. Point: "The Latin sisters (France and Italy) are only foster sisters."



As "The Crisis" began last August, *Marianne's* straight-faced editors surpassed themselves with this beautifully executed photomontage of Hitler as a high-jumper. Labels in French on the left-hand upright indicate that he has already jumped the objectives of the military reoccupation of the Rhineland (March, 1935), the rearmament of Germany in violation of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles (March, 1935), *annexation* with Austria (March, 1938) and that the cross-bar is now at Czechoslovakia. Almost nobody at that time believed that France, Britain and Russia would permit Hitler to take a square mile of Czechoslovakia. For that reason most of the spectators are shown smiling cheerfully at Hitler's tense effort.



*Peace be with you*

## in your christmas shopping

No need to go chasing from store to store. Just make up your mind now to get her a perfume atomizer. Size and color are no problem, yet you have the ideal gift—one she will appreciate, and you will too. Spraying makes her perfume seem so natural, that you will think that lovely, alluring fragrance really belongs to her . . . You will find these and many other beautiful DeVilbiss Atomizers at the perfume counter of any leading store . . . Prices from \$1.00 to \$12.50. The DeVilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio.



*DeVilbiss*

perfume  
atomizers



COPYRIGHT 1938 INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED  
UNDER U.S. AMERICAN COPYRIGHT CONVENTION. COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE INC.

## CONTENTS

## THE WEEK'S EVENTS

U. S. Government Grabs Down an American Whale	11
LIFE on the Newsfronts of the World	18
Jimmy Roosevelt Becomes Sam Goldwyn's Front Man	19
Roosevelt Discusses Breakfast: Garner Resumes for President	21
Lindbergh at TWA Passes Re; Wodden Shows Baine Nasty Tune	21
French Army Breaks General Strike, Stands Guard Against Italy	22
Glamorous Anthony Eden Comes to America	24
Auto Industry Cleared on Patents	26

## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY

Rearmament: What the U. S. Army Has and What It Needs	44
---	----

## SCIENCE

Fish Collective Brings Fame to Monte Carlo	37
The Queenly Orchid	42

## THEATER

Mary Martin in Broadway's Newest Singing Star	29
Hit Songs from Broadway's Hit Musicals	38

## MODERN LIVING

Angora Sweaters Distress Lint-Covered Exports	40
---	----

## BOOKS

British Character	52
-------------------	----

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Letters to the Editors	2
Speaking of Pictures: France Kicks Politicians	4
People	28
LIFE Goes to a Party With the Grange	34
Pictures to the Editors	48

The cover and entire contents of LIFE are fully protected by copyrights in the United States and in foreign countries and must not be reproduced in any manner without written permission.



**LIFE'S COVER:** Alfred Eisenstaedt took the cover picture of Mary Martin on the stage of New York's Imperial Theater, Nov. 25. He had just returned from photographing the glamorous stars of Hollywood. So it was natural that he should be sent to take LIFE's pictures of the 23-year-old Texan who has become the U. S. theatrical discovery of the year. He found Miss Martin an auburn-haired miss, 5 ft. 4 in. tall, with a soft Southern accent, proudest of being an honorary Texas Ranger. For pictures of the song that rocketed her to fame, see page 29.

**EDITOR:** Henry R. Luce

**MANAGING EDITOR:** John Shaw Billings

**ASSOCIATE EDITORS:** Donald Langwell, Wilson Hicks

**PHOTOGRAPHERS:** Margaret Bourke-White, Alfred Eisenstaedt, Rex Hardy Jr., Bernard Hoffman, Thomas D. McAvoy, Hansel Mieth, Carl M. Mydans, John Phillips, Peter Stackpole, William Vandivert

**ASSISTANT EDITORS:** Hubert Kay, David Curt, Paul Peters, Joseph J. Thorndike Jr., Joseph Kaminer, Andrew Russell, Lancelotti Burnett, Maria Serenidino, Frances de N. Schroeder

**EDITORIAL ASSOCIATES:** Rachel Alvarado, Margaret Bennett, Ruth Berrigan, Judith Chase, John W. Field, Mary Fraser, Frank Hall Fryer, Dorothy Horner, Ruby Edmundson, Alexander King, Dorothy Jane Larrow, Mary MacFarland, A. R. Mills, Peter Fanning, Helen Robinson, Roxane Rubi, Bernice Shurtle, Edward K. Thompson, Charles Tudor, Margaret Varga

**PUBLISHER:** Roy F. Lown

**CIRCULATION OFFICE:** 330 East 23rd Street, Chicago, Illinois

**U. S. EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES:** TIME & LIFE Building, Rockefeller Center, New York. London Editorial Office: Dean House, Dean Street, London, W. 1. Paris Editorial Office: 22 Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris (8E).

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:** One year in the U.S.A., U. S. Territories & Possessions and Canada, \$4.50; countries of the Pan-American Union, \$5.00; elsewhere \$10.00. Single copies in the U.S.A. and Canada, 10¢; U. S. Territories & Possessions, 15¢; elsewhere, 25¢.



"This Christmas," said lovely Yvonne,  
"I'll be light on your pocketbook, John!  
Kayser hosiery will be  
just the right gift for me  
If you make it sheer 'Kay-Twist' chiffon!"

**TOP** your Christmas list with Kayser's exquisite chiffon hosiery. They'll look wildly extravagant, feel wickedly luxurious, but they'll dance her far into the New Year. You'll want to give her several pairs of smartly dull Kay-Twists\* for special party glamour. Made in U. S. A. Ask for 51X . . . . . \$1.25

BE WISER...GIVE

**KAYSER**

AT SMART STORES THE WORLD OVER

\*Trade Mark



**Santa's an epicure**—don't ever doubt it. Just take a look at the festive fixin' in his basket! There are Heinz Home-style Soups—Cream of Tomato, Cream of Mushroom, Green Pea—for truly impressive first courses. There are Heinz Jellies, six varieties of Pickles to grace the fowl—and Heinz Puddings and Minicmeat for a scrumptious finale. *Somebody's* going to have a real old-fashioned Christmas dinner—homemade by *Heinz!*

## TEMPTING Christmas TRIMMINGS



**Deck the table** with shimmering, quivering little towers of Heinz Jellies—and see how they go the rounds! They're delicious as garnishes for meat and poultry, and the children go for 'em on bread. Heinz Jellies are made from the juices of luscious ripe fruits, cooked with granulated sugar. You'll want all three delict-side kinds—Crab Apple, Currant and Grape!



**Proof of the pudding** may lie in the eating, but during this hectic bustle-and-bustle season ease of preparation counts, too! Climax your Christmas dinner by bringing on Heinz Plum Pudding, gaily ablaze and steaming forth its tantalizing aroma. It's the old-fashioned English kind—Americanized! Or serve Heinz Fig and Date Pudding. They're all fully prepared. Just heat and feast!



**There's always room** for a slice of spicy pie—especially when it's made with Heinz Minicmeat! Prepared from select beef and suet, Grevin currants, Valencia seeded raisins and other carefully selected fruits, it comes in jars and tins—ready to use!



Women in this year of grace no longer lose their Christmas spirit in the kitchen! They let Heinz cook furnish trimmings for the feast! Preface your dinner with Heinz Tomato Juice or any of Heinz 55 Home-style Soups. Order Heinz Pickles—Heinz Minicmeat and Puddings. Enjoy a care-free holiday!



**End of a perfect day**—and a perfect bird! Christmas-night nibblers find Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle the perfect accompaniment to tasty tidbits off the turkey bone! These crisp jade slices have a perky, piquant flavor—made as they are from Heinz pedigreed cucumbers, Heinz Vinegar and finest spices. They add a zippy, zesty taste to sandwiches and salads, and they're simply *grand* munched right off the pickle fork!





COAST GUARDSMAN MIDTLYNG EXAMINES THE MOUTH OF BALEEN WHALE. A BALEEN WHALE HAS NO TEETH, STRAINS ITS FOOD THROUGH COARSE HAIRS ON ROOF OF MOUTH

## U. S. GOVERNMENT CRACKS DOWN ON AMERICAN WHALER FOR VIOLATING A TREATY WITH AN UNDERSIZED CATCH

The young man shown standing by the mouth of the whale above is Lieut. T. R. Midtlyng of the U. S. Coast Guard. On Dec. 4, Lieut. Midtlyng returned to U. S. soil after five months' observation duty aboard the American whaler *Frango* in the Indian Ocean waters and told his superiors an amazing story of international treaty violation. On the basis of his evidence, the U. S. Government libeled one-tenth of the \$1,300,000 cargo of whale oil aboard this 6,000-ton "factory ship," anchored off Staten Island, N. Y. It was not the first time the Government had cracked down on the *Frango*. Last year she paid fines on four whales said to violate the treaty. But this was the first time that that once-great indus-

try made front-page news in a generation or more.

In 1936 the U. S., along with 24 other sea-going nations, signed the International Whaling Treaty designed to conserve the supply of the world's largest mammals by limiting the size, kind, location and season of the catch. The treaty requires the presence of government inspectors aboard ships engaged in the whale trade and, as such, young Lieut. Midtlyng boarded the *Frango* last May. His duties were to measure each whale brought aboard the *Frango* by her six "killer" ships and to report all illegal catches: nursing females with calves and whales under 35 ft. in length.

The *Frango* hunted in Shark Bay, off the west

coast of Australia. There in abundance they found stocky humpback whales, smaller and less abundant in oil than the fin and blue whales. Day after day, according to the report, the killers brought in illegal whales. Day after day, Lieut. Midtlyng remonstrated with the *Frango*'s captain. But the captain ignored him and the crew of the factory ship shunned him as a "social outcast."

Lieut. Midtlyng's report, now in Washington, charged that of the *Frango*'s entire catch of 619 whales, 63 were illegal. On the basis of his accusations the Coast Guard, on Dec. 6, claimed 424 tons of the *Frango*'s total oil cargo. In the vessel's defense, its owners, the American Whaling Co. of New York, declared that frequently it was impossible for a gunner accurately to gauge the length of a moving whale. But old whalers like to boast of their ability to estimate not merely the size but the actual oil content of a whale simply by the height of its spout.

For exclusive pictures of the *Frango*'s latest cruise, taken by Third Engineer Morris D. Miller, turn page.

## THE CRUISE OF THE "FRANGO"



The "Frango" started whaling off Australia in June. When the whales are plentiful she frequently floats her catch astern. Here she tows eight whales.



Capt. Johannes Smith, a Norwegian-American, made things difficult for Lieut. Midgley.



Page 12

The Killer Ship "Hauken" is shown here being refueled through a hose from the Frango. Men in foreground are standing on gun platform.



After the kill, air is pumped into a dead whale's abdominal cavity. This is to keep the whale afloat until it is towed to the factory ship. Kills are marked with flags, lights.



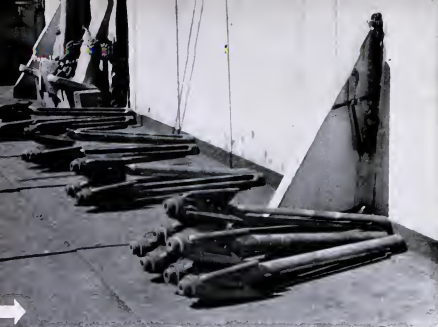
The slipway is the avenue up which the kill is hauled from the opening at stern to the flensing deck. The whale shown here is lying beside markers, awaiting measurement. Note hose lubricating slipway.

The birth of a whale often takes place on flensing deck. At left is mother whale. The embryo emerging from her womb is about 12 ft. long. A whaler cuts undischarged cord.



The jawbone of a whale is hoisted while flensers cut it free from its socket. In the background hangs hblower from the lower jaw, one of the most valuable parts, being shed and fed to the cooker vats.





Modern harpoons are equipped with bombs which explode after contact, kill more quickly and mercifully

than old hand harpoons. These harpoons, minus sharp heads, are stacked outside Frango's blacksmith shop.



Eaten by sharks, this whale was two-thirds gone when the Frango hauled it aboard. Allegedly many of the

Frango's catch were thus destroyed while they lay floating, flag-marked, waiting to be towed to factory ship.

Inside the cooker, flensing deck hands drag the carcass from which blubber has been removed. Some oil can be

extracted even from lean muscles and bones. Man at left holds a flensing knife, sharpened to razor keenness.



## Killer Boat Harpoons a Whale



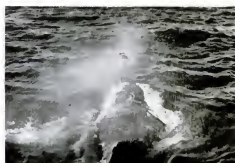
The harpoon is loaded into the whaling gun before aiming at sighted whale. This picture was taken from lofty crow's-nest.



Killer-Boat Captain Amlic standing at harpoon gun, signals for reduced speed. Whale frolics in water some 100 yards ahead.



The bomb explodes four seconds after the harpoon enters the thick blubber. The pain-maddened whale lunges for bottom.



Stricken whale spouts blood as he is drawn close beside the catcher. Whalers will now deal death blow with killer harpoon.



## WHALES ARE CARVED UP ON THE DECK OF FACTORY SHIP "ULYSSES" IN ANTARCTIC

The extraordinary picture you see here shows 100 tons of whale meat undergoing the dirty business of being cut up before it is dumped into the "digestors" to be reduced to oil. The mist is the result of the Antarctic's cold wind striking the whales' warm flesh. The ship is not the *Franço* but the larger, more modern *Ulysses* which returned to New York last spring, its tanks brimming with fine oil, its Coast Guard report of illegal whales comparatively low.





In the folklore of whaling, the hunt is only half the story. After the kill follows the unromantic business of reducing dead giants to the profitable ingredients of soap and margarine. On the broad decks of such whalers as the *Ulysses*, crews of "fensers," unromantic hardworking seamen, work in twelve-hour shifts, breathing the heavy vapors of the "trypots," slipping and sliding on timbers saturated with oil. As each whale is hauled up the slipway

and rolled prone on the deck, fensers begin to strip the blubber in long blankets from nose to tail, chop the blankets into slabs, and drag the slabs down into the trypots. Steam-operated saws, such as that at right, dismember backbone and jaws. After twelve hours of "digesting" (boiling) the hot oil is run into settling tanks, then into separators where residue is extracted. After the oil is drained, the "lean"—red muscle meat—is usually thrown to the sharks.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Whale's eye—life-size

## MODERN WHALING IS SMALL BUT SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS

**L**ess profitable, far less adventurous than the whale trade of the pre-petroleum era, modern whaling is incomparably more efficient. A scientific whaling expedition today entails a flotilla of nearly a dozen craft and an expenditure of a million dollars. Nucleus of each whaling unit is the factory ship, weighing up to 22,000 tons, carrying an incredible amount of complex reducing apparatus. Accompanying each factory ship are speedy, low-waisted "killer" boats, equipped with lofty crow's-nests, a gun platform, explosive harpoons.

Today only two full-fledged factory ships fly the American flag: the *Ulysses* and the *Frango*. The passing of the corset and the enormous expansion of the U. S. petroleum industry diminished the major markets of whalers. Right whales no longer are sought for whalebone. Sperm whales, which provide perfumers with ambergris, no longer light the lamps and candles of the world. For soap and margarine manufacturers big blue whales (which produce up to 150 barrels of oil apiece), fin whales and humpbacks (50 barrels) are the most valuable.

The busiest whaling nation of the 26 countries engaged in the industry at the present time is Norway. Others which hunt whales and consume whale oil in quantity are Great Britain, Germany and Japan. In Germany, whale oil provides ingredients for artificial butter. Market price of whale oil: 885 a barrel.

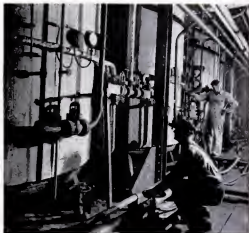


A four-ton claw drags dead whale up slipway to flensing deck. The claw operates like an ice tong and is pulled by

two powerful winches amidships. Ends of whale's flukes are waste matter and have been hacked off to ease towing.



Worker in gas mask descends into an oil tank to clean it. Behind him are rotating cookers for blubber.



Vertical cookers reduce large lumps of meat, bone, blubber to oil and waste. Factory worker turns wheel to regulate steam pressure.

## THE GOLDEN AGE OF AMERICAN WHALING WAS THE MIDDLE OF THE 19TH CENTURY



**Whaling capital of America** during the 19th Century was New Bedford, Mass. The picture above was taken in 1878 when whaling vessels from all parts of the world sailed daily into its harbor, and its waterfront was laden with casks of sperm and whale oil. In the foreground are casks covered with seaweed to prevent exposure to the sun and loss from leakage. As against the two vessels that comprise the U. S. whaling fleet today, 680 carried the American flag from Antarctica to the Bering Straits in the peak year of 1850. Of these nearly half came from New Bedford. It was in the 18th Century that fishermen in western Europe first acquired sufficient skill and courage to hunt whales. By the end of

the Elizabethan era, the trade had gained a foothold in England, The Netherlands, America. The hazards of early whaling are well shown in the print below, depicting an attack on a giant sperm by intrepid hunters in small open boats. It was no uncommon occurrence for wounded whales to rise directly under whaleboats, shattering them as shown here. Other times harpooned whales dragged hunting boats for miles at a terrific rate of speed. This experience was known to early whalers as the "Nantucket Sleigh Ride." The scene shown in this print was painted from a sketch by Whaler C. E. Hulsart, who lost his arm in the fight. The whaling ship at the right is the *Superior*, out of New London.



# LIFE ON THE NEWSFRONTS OF THE WORLD

LIFE looks at the Army's arms; Germany makes two deals; a Congressman learns about Marlowe

One day last month the War Department's radio transmitter tapped out instructions to commanders of Army posts and arsenals throughout the land—to Fort Knox, Ky., Fort Benning, Ga., Fort McArthur, Calif., to Watertown, Mass. and Watervliet, N. Y., Rock Island, Ill. and Picatinny, N. J., others. The message: LIFE was out to cover America's biggest burgeoning news story—the President's great rearmament program—and its photographers were to be shown the works. Incredulous but willing, the post and arsenal commanders put on their best shows as cameramen crouched in the mud in the path of oncoming tanks, perched in the muzzles of giant guns (below), trudged gingerly amid tons of powder in the making. With a speed which amazed the General Staff, LIFE ten days later deposited on its desks some 1,000 new photographs, showing the Army's arms and arms-making as they had never been shown before. Though many were of things which the Army had previously kept hidden from all cameras but its own, only a handful were censored. The cream of the rest you see on pages 44 to 57, buttressed by facts sure to shock complacent patriots, in the first full pictorial revelation of America's military and industrial unpreparedness.

Though Americans almost unanimously agree that their nation should gird well for defense in an increasingly uncertain world, there has been a growing chorus of doubts about the exact nature and extent, yet to be revealed, of the new arms program. On Dec. 6 President Roosevelt set some fears at rest by assuring the nation that defense needs alone, and not relief and "pump-priming," were the sole concern of the experts now shaping the program. He further announced that, since arms-building is pure economic waste, the program should be on a pay-as-you-go basis. Let no one infer that this will mean increased taxes, said the President; the government has other sources of revenue. Newshawks guessed that he might be

LIFE'S CAMERAMAN

talking about repayments by States of Federal loans for public works.

**Temperate Manufacturers.** Shrewder than the Republican National Committee, which earned itself a very bad press last fortnight by electing a notorious standpat to its Executive Committee, was the potent National Association of Manufacturers, convening in New York, Dec. 7-9. Naturally there was some chortling over G.O.P. resurgence in the 1938 elections. But instead of reawakening popular distrust by sounding off in old-time rugged fash-



MRS. EDEN

Anglo-American solidarity by announcing her eagerness to visit skyscrapers, night clubs, shops and Mrs. Roosevelt.

**Relief Parse-Strings.** Dec. 6 marked a milestone of Depression II as WPA spending in the current fiscal year passed the billion-dollar mark, nearly double what was spent in the same period in prospering 1937. Relief rolls are now dropping at the rate of 100,000 to 150,000 a month, but not later than Feb. 28, the current \$1,425,000,000 relief appropriation will be gone and WPA must ask for more. Great question: shall the President, Harry Hopkins & friends keep the enormous political power they have enjoyed through being handed lump-sum billions to allot as they please? In an uncommonly significant speech in New York on Dec. 7, South Carolina's Senator James F. Byrnes, a power in the Senate and long the President's favorite contact man there, said "No." Pointing out, as LIFE pointed out in the May 23 issue, that under Executive allotment the unshakably Democratic South has received far less per capita than politically uncertain sections, he proposed that Congress hereafter



BYRNES

determine the formula for distribution of relief funds. Next day in Washington a suddenly amenable Harry Hopkins announced that he himself had some changes in relief administration to propose to Congress. Senator Byrnes emerged beaming from a conference with the WPA Administrator, said he felt sure a program would be suggested substantially on the lines he had suggested.

**Plot.** A treaty of friendship between France and Germany was the amazing document that Germany's Foreign Minister Ribbentrop last week went to Paris to sign. He was prepared for some boos, "if the boos are no more than Chamberlain got in Paris." But when he rode down the streets of Paris, the Parisians gave him the painful treatment of stony silence. Apparently unrelated was a simultaneous agitation by Italy for French Tunisia (see p. 24). These two events made a pattern that puzzled many. Actually they were both part of a plot by Adolf Hitler to detach France from its allies in eastern Europe—the U.S.S.R., Poland and Rumania. They both followed the great Bismarck's formula for isolating a nation — to make

friends with it and to make trouble for it. With France more or less out of the way, Hitler last week turned to the East. His agents poured into Rumania, the eastern end of Czechoslovakia, inhabited by Ukrainians. Some last week began publishing a Ukrainian newspaper to howl for freedom for all Ukrainians everywhere, in Poland, in Rumania and in the U.S.S.R. Polish Ukrainians demanded autonomy from Poland. And last week the Polish Army, on orders from Poland's astute Foreign Minister Beck, massed on the German and Czech borders. As for Rumania, the German newspapers predicted a revolt, "perhaps very soon."



RIBBENTROP

**Barrier.** Mexico last week snubbed the capitalist free trade policies of U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on the very eve of Hull's arrival at the Pan American Conference in Lima, Peru. Mexico agreed to barter \$17,000,000 worth of oil, expropriated from U. S. and British oil companies, for German manufactured goods. It also got some cash for oil for the German Navy plus the usual blocked marks, good only to buy German products. Mexico badly needs some profit on its oil right now. Nazi Germany often scores its greatest "trade triumphs" by coming up with a little help in the nick of time.

**Record.** "Who is this Communist, Marlowe, you quoted in that article?" barked Representative Joe Starnes of Alabama as the Dies Committee investigating Un-American Activities grilled Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, director of the WPA Theatre Project, in Washington, Dec. 6. "I am sorry but I was quoting from Christopher Marlowe," replied Mrs. Flanagan. "Put it in the record that he was a great dramatist of the period of Shakespeare."



STARNES

## PICTURE OF THE WEEK

Movie Magnate Sam Goldwyn (born Goldfish), whose adventures with the English language are famous, had just observed, "I fell in love with Jimmy the minute I met him," when the picture on the opposite page was snapped. The occasion was a press interview in Hollywood, Dec. 6, announcing the entry of the President's eldest son & ex-secretary, James Roosevelt (right), into the movie business as vice president of Samuel Goldwyn, Inc.

White House strain plus public criticism were blamed in part for Son James's severe stomach-ulcer illness and subsequent withdrawal from politics.





Jimmy Roosevelt becomes Sam Goldwyn's Front Man

## ROOSEVELT, GETTING ANOTHER LL.D., DISCUSSES HIS BREAKFAST DIET



**B**efore 10,000 people who filled the University of North Carolina gymnasium to overflowing, President Roosevelt in return for another LL.D. (above) told a national radio audience on Dec. 5 that the New Deal would not turn back despite its losses in the November elections. At the same time he twitted his opponents by denying charges that he "breakfasted every morning on a dish of 'grilled millionaire'." "Actually," he said, "I am a mild-mannered person—and for my breakfast a devotee of scrambled eggs." That very morning he had proved his point by eating a simple breakfast with Governor and Mrs. Olin Johnston of South Carolina (below).



## GARNER IS BOOMED FOR PRESIDENT BY FRIENDS AT HIS TEXAS HOME



**B**oyhood friends of John Nance Garner gathered at the little cabin on the site where the Vice President was born in Texas 70 years ago (below) and formally launched a Garner-for-President movement on Dec. 6. They reminisced on "Cactus Jack's" poker-playing as a kid, and they carried signs recalling his days as star shortstop for Coon-Soup Hollow against Possum Trot. After he had been lauded as "a great liberal," they hailed him as next President. But although Garner is already backed by most conservative Democrats opposed to a third term for Roosevelt, he sat tight, gave no inkling as to whether he was bitten by the Presidential bug.



## LINDBERGH'S STROLL IN PARIS AS TWA DROPS HIS NAME FROM PLANES



On Dec. 6, Transcontinental and Western Air Inc., long known as The Lindbergh Line, admitted it had dropped the slogan from its advertisements. This led to reports, later denied, that customers objected to its use after the flier's pro-German sympathies became more apparent with his plan to winter in Berlin. But a few days before, the Lindberghs were still in Paris, where they were as camera-shy as ever. When Mrs. Lindbergh saw the camera, she turned away, but it snapped Lindbergh (above). When he saw the camera, he turned his head, but it caught Mrs. Lindbergh (below). Fact that he wore glasses led to reports that his sight is impaired.



## GIRLS' WOODEN SHOES RAISE A NOISY ISSUE AT SMITH COLLEGE



The clatter of wooden shoes in classrooms at Smith College has become so loud that the student government association has warned girls with restless feet not to wear them. If the clatter continues, they may be banned from library and classrooms. Willis Potts, freshman from Kansas City, Mo., above exposes the thick wooden soles of her peasant shoes to the camera. Benoit Teller, N.Y., imports these shoes from Finland, sells them for \$5. Many older women now buy them for country wear. Since fads begun in Eastern colleges spread rapidly, the view below of a group of Smith College girls' feet, may soon be a familiar sight on all campuses.



# FRENCH ARMY BREAKS A ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKE . . .



The Premier's weapon against the General Strike Nov. 30 was to post this decree Nov. 28 requisitioning public-service workers.



The decree issued ostensibly by President Lehuon, but really by Premier Daladier, cited laws of 1877, 1935, 1936 and 1870.



French soldier pushes a mail truck on a railway station platform, giving mainly moral support to the non-strikers at work.



In the Paris Subway, a self-assured French infantryman passes the time by looking over the pretty passengers

during the subway rush hour. A few of these soldiers made a strong moral impression on transport workers.



In the provinces, far from Paris, lay the real crux of the strike. Above, near Avignon, a soldier patrols Veynes

railway station. At nearby Marseilles chemical workers remained on strike after the general strike failed.



At Paris' Gare du Nord, smiling French soldiers have nothing to do but feed their horses hay. By 4 that morn-

ing when the strike started, the Gare du Nord's railway workers had appeared for work. Trains ran on schedule.



## ... AND STANDS GUARD AGAINST LAND-HUNGRY ITALY

The dread General Strike was used by French labor on Nov. 30 to fight the anti-labor decrees of Premier Daladier's government. Daladier fought the strike with the French Army and a decree requisitioning workers in "essential" industries. He won and the strike failed, as shown on the opposite page.

On that same day, by no accident, an Italian newspaper editor and Counselor of State, Alberto Farinacci, leaped up in the Italian Chamber of Deputies and hurled the word "Tunisia!" into the explosive air. All the deputies and the crowded galleries returned an unanimous echo, "Tunisia!" and added other shouts, "Corsica! Nice! Savoy!"

All this was very wrong because all these places are now owned by France and the French Army is generally considered to be better than the Italian Army. The Italian Government promptly apologized officially for this "spontaneous" demonstration, which had actually been carefully planned and timed by Benito Mussolini. Other "spontaneous" demonstrations exploded in Rome, Milan, Naples, Florence and Tripoli. Democratic France, however, really began putting on counter-demonstrations. Frenchmen in Tunis mobbed the Italian Consulate. In Toulouse, a crowd of inspired students rioted in favor of France's taking over the Italian possessions of "Sardinia, Sic-

ily and Tripoli." Premier Daladier announced that he would visit Tunisia and Corsica next month. A rumor swept France that 40,000 Italian soldiers were massing on the French border in Rebel Spain, but the Italians seemed to be in reserve for a new Rebel offensive. French soldiers massed on the border of Italian Libya, a desert land in marked contrast to fertile Tunisia and Algeria.

In what is now Tunisia there once stood Carthage, the great enemy of ancient Rome. And the ancient Romans at one time controlled nearly everything shown on the map below. If Mussolini wants any more of it than he now has, he will probably have to fight for it. In a war between France and Italy and nobody else, the odds would be against Italy, after a few quick Italian successes. Hence, most observers concluded that Mussolini was bluffing in the hope of getting something he had not mentioned.

This was presently mentioned by the Italian newspapers. Sandwiched in with a list of "maximum" and "minimum" demands of fantastic blatancy was a demand for at least one seat on the board of directors of the French Suez Canal Co. Mussolini has been trying to get this for two years with no success whatever. All Italy's traffic with its new colony of Ethiopia must pay tolls through the Suez Canal.



Suez Canal directors have been photographed but this once and that secretly. The white-haired Frenchman bent over the table writing is the Board Chairman, the Marquis de Vogüé, who presided at meeting in Paris which passed over Mussolini's request for an Italian director. There are 20 French directors, ten British, one Egyptian, one Dutch.



The scene of last week's trouble was the crowded western end of the Mediterranean. Italians yipped for France's

Tunisia, Corsica, Nice and Savoy, all of which are inextricably France's now. France's "life-line" for grain and native

troops stretches north-south from Algeria to Marseilles. In this area France and Italy must co-operate or fight.



## ENGLAND'S GLAMOROUS ANTHONY EDEN MAKES HIS FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA

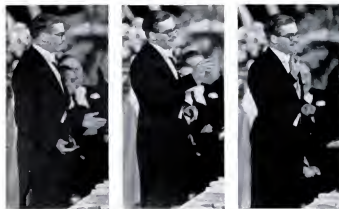
"American women had best reach for the smelling salts," wrote a New York society reporter after interviewing Britain's ex-Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on his arrival Dec. 9, "before I begin on his wonderful big blue eyes under long, curly-golden lashes, and his thick, reddish-brown hair, worn a little too long for a businessman, but not quite long enough for a violinist."

Four thousand of America's leading businessmen and their wives rose and clapped for a full minute as glamorous Captain Eden rose to address the National Association of Manufacturers that evening at the biggest dinner in the history of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where these pictures were taken. His speech was a tactful suggestion of dangers and ideals common to Britain and America. Without mentioning his resignation from the Cabinet over Chamberlain's "appeasement" policy, he assured his listeners that Englishmen, under the surface, are genuinely united for peace and democracy.

Scheduled to return to England on Dec. 16, Captain Eden & wife expected to spend the week seeing the sights, including the inside of the White House.



Collector of the Port Harry Dursing (left) helps Mr. Eden from the cutter which carried him from ship to Battery, whence a motorcycle police escort rushed him to the Waldorf.



"Nor are we calling out for help to others," Britain's Eden reassures America, "nor seeking to lure others to pull our chestnuts from the fire. We have no such intention."



## ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CLEARS AUTO INDUSTRY OF PATENT MONOPOLY CHARGE



**Selden car** was the center of endless auto-patent battles in the first decade of the 20th Century. Patented in 1895 this car was never manufactured. In 1900 the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers got rights to the patent, licensed companies to

build cars with Selden features. Inevitable legal squabbles ensued. Finally the A.L.A.M., to prove the validity of the Selden Patent, built the car shown above. In 1908 it was tested against two men on foot, and gloriously proved that it could roll as fast as they could run.



**President William S. Knudsen** of General Motors said corporation patents protect both stockholders and inventors.

**L**ast week Detroit's foremost automobile manufacturers went to Washington to testify before the Temporary National Economic ("Monopoly") Investigation on the use or abuse of patents in the auto industry. Net result of the testimony was that Detroit's free patent-pooling system did not suppress competition.

That this had not always been the prevailing situation was explained by Edsel B. Ford who said that if the courts had upheld the Selden patent which covered "any and all kinds of gasoline automobiles" at the turn of the century, his father would have been forced out of business. Licensees of the Selden patent at that time were members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers which refused Henry Ford a permit to join the group because he had still to prove he was no "fly-by-night producer." After 40 years, Ford is still at odds with A. L. A. M.'s successor, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. He permits everyone full use of his 409 patents.

General Motors' President William S. Knudsen said that, while it would be bad for industry generally to abolish patents, the automobile has evolved so far that it would be impossible for any one to make a discovery so revolutionary as to enable the inventor to get a monopoly over the whole industry.

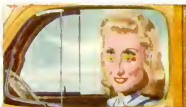


**Ford's Edsel B. Ford** plumped vigorously for a free exchange of patents between all U. S. manufacturing corporations.



# GINGER ROGERS

DRIVES HOLLYWOOD'S SMARTEST CAR—DE SOTO!



1 YES...IT'S REALLY GINGER ROGERS, lovely RKO personality, now starring in a picture based on the life of the Castles. Miss Rogers is another Hollywood star who has chosen the new 1939 De Soto as her personal car.

"I LIKE ACTION!

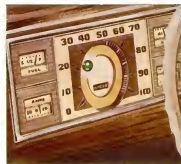
...I Get it in my De Soto.

And with Such Ease of Handling—Every Control is right at my Fingertips!"

*Ginger Rogers*



2 "WOMEN WILL welcome De Soto's new 'Handy Shift.' It's so easy...so much more convenient. And with the floor lever gone, there's real room for 3 in front!"



3 "THERE'S A REGULAR 'traffic cop' on the dash. A light shows green, amber, or red, as your driving speed changes. It's a great reminder to 'Play Safe.'"



4 "I LIKE LOTS of luggage space and I get it in De Soto's Streamlined Luggage Locker. And with the trunk bulge gone, the car looks much smarter."



5 "THAT SMOOTH DE SOTO RIDE is really something! Better than I've found on much more expensive cars. Even the roughest roads aren't tiring."



6 "AND THOSE SEATS! They call them 'Sofa-Wide' and that's what they are. No more 'guest-room' worries! There's really plenty of room for six big people!"



7 AND BEST OF ALL, De Soto's priced right...amazingly easy to buy! DE SOTO DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

SEE YOUR  
**DE SOTO  
DEALER**

FOR A GREAT CAR... FINE  
SERVICE & A SQUARE DEAL

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES' ORIGINAL AMATEUR HOUR, COLUMBIA NETWORK, THURSDAYS, 9-10 P. M., E. S. T.

ONCE AGAIN...IT'S TIME  
TO MAKE A BOWL OF

## Merry Christmas!

From what our friends tell us this time-honored Four Roses Egg-Nog recipe has practically become a Christmas tradition. So here it is again. Just get some Four Roses Whiskey at your nearest package store, and follow these directions:

Beat separately the yolks and whites of 6 fresh eggs. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar to yolks while beating, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar to whites after they have been beaten very stiff. Mix egg whites with yolks. Stir in 1 pint of rich cream and 1 pint of milk. Add 1 pint of Four Roses and 1 ounce of Jamaica Rum. Stir thoroughly. Serve very cold with grated nutmeg on each cup. (This recipe makes 5 pints of Egg-Nog.)

Be sure you use Four Roses! For it is the whiskey for a truly magnificent Bowl of Merry Christmas! Frankfort Distilleries, Incorporated, Louisville & Baltimore



A blend of straight whiskies—100% straight whiskies—90 proof

## MARY MARTIN IS BROADWAY'S NEWEST SONG STAR

Mary Martin came to New York, Sept. 13, to crash the stage. She had never been on a stage before. Back home in Weatherford, Tex.—famous for its watermelons—she was known as the daughter of "Judge" Preston Martin, the town's leading lawyer. She had started several dance schools for oil drillers but, soon dissatisfied, had moved on to Hollywood. In Hollywood she went the rounds of the studios, was everywhere turned down. All she got for her pains was an autographed picture of Robert Taylor.

Eventually, Mary Martin's soprano voice won her a spot in Hollywood's Trocadero, where she swung grand opera. Then she came to New York, where Vinton Freedley, theatrical producer, saw her, heard her, hired her for his new musical *Leave It To Me*. Now, three months later, Mary Martin is Broadway's newest singing sensation. Her penthouse apartment is banked with flowers, her desk piled with telegrams, her door haunted by Hollywood scouts. Her

interviews are sought by newspapers and her praises sung by soler critics. For the girl from Weatherford (see front cover) is, on her first appearance on Broadway, the hit of the season, the find of the year.

The song that shot Mary Martin overnight to fame is Cole Porter's *My Heart Belongs to Daddy*. In it she plays the lass who is a protégée of an aged publisher, but stops long enough at a Siberian railway station to dazzle the natives with a burlesque strip-tease and undrape an exceptional pair of legs (right). Then, restoring her lynx wrap, she sings:

*While tearing off a game of golf  
I may make a play for the caddy,  
But when I do, I don't follow through  
'Cause my heart belongs to Daddy.*

That Mary Martin's heart really "belongs to Daddy" was proved Dec. 3 when she made a flying weekend trip to the bedside of her sick father. For other top song hits in Broadway shows, turn the page.

LYRIC REPRINTED BY PERMISSION OF COPYRIGHT OWNER CHAPPELL & CO., INC.



MARY'S SOVIET TRAVELS LAND HER IN SIBERIA



SHE FINDS THE NATIVE YOUTHS ATTRACTIVE



SHE DOES A BURLESQUE STRIP-TEASE FOR THEM



BUT THIS IS AS FAR AS MARY MARTIN GOES...



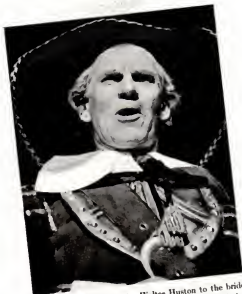
... BECAUSE HER "HEART BELONGS TO DADDY"

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



(continued)

## HIT SONGS FROM BROADWAY'S HIT MUSICALS



**September Song** is sung by Walter Huston to the bride in Maxwell Anderson's *Knickerbocker Holiday*. Refrain:

... I have lost one tooth and I walk a little lame,  
And I haven't got time for the waiting game,  
For the days dwindle down to a precious few ...  
And these few precious days I'd spend with you.



**From Now On** is Cole Porter's most melodic song in Vinton Freedley's highly melodic *Leave It To Me*. William Gaxton and Tamara sing in a Russian drosky:

From now on, no more pheland'ring,  
No more hot spots, no scatter-brain,  
From now on my fun will be meand'ring  
With my darling down love's lane.



**Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones** is Harold Rome's christening number in *Sing Out The News*. To their baby, Henrietta Lovelace and Emmet Matthews sing:

It's a big holiday everywhere  
For the Jones family has a brand-new heir,  
He's the joy heaven sent and they proudly present  
Mister Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones.



**"I want to go back to Syracuse"** sings Jimmy Savo in George Abbott's ribald *The Boys From Syracuse*, with music and lyrics by Rodgers and Hart. Says Savo of "dear old Syracuse":

It is no metropolis,  
It has no big Acropolis,  
And yet there is a quorum  
Of culies in the forum.



**Sing For Your Supper**, sung by Macey Wescott, Wynn Murray and Muriel Angelus, stops the show in *Boys From Syracuse*. Refrain:

Sing for your supper  
And you'll get breakfast,  
Sing birds always eat  
If their song is sweet ...





"I want to go home to Topoka" is Victor Moore's nostalgic lament when he is sent as an unwilling ambassador to Moscow in *Leave It To Me*. Wittiest lines from Cole Porter's lyrics:

How I long once more to go with the folks that we know  
To a double feature show for a game of "Screeno!"  
Topoka to some may seem a hick town,—  
To me it's a slick town . . .



**This Can't Be Love** warble Marjory Wessett and Eddie Albert in *Boys From Syracuse* because they "feel so well." They change tune to:

This must be love for I don't feel so well,  
These sobs—these sorrows—these sighs!  
This must be love. Here comes that dizzy spell . . .  
My head is in the sky.



**Most Gentlemen Don't Like Love** warns Sophie Tucker, wife of Soviet Ambassador Victor Moore (top center) to her daughters in *Leave It To Me*, because:

. . . Most gentlemen can't be profound.  
As Madam Sappho in some sonnet said,  
"A slap and a tickle is all that the fickle  
Male ever has in his head."



**A Twinkle In Your Eye** is the panacea for indiscretions offered by Vivienne Segal to the angel who marries her friend in Rodgers & Hart's *I Married An Angel*. Advice:

You can do any little thing that you've a mind to,  
But you must do it with a twinkle in your eye.  
You can be unreserved and even unafraid, too,  
But don't forget that little twinkle in your eye.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

(continued)

## HIT SONGS FROM BROADWAY'S HIT MUSICALS

Page 33



**How To Win Friends and Influence People** is illustrated by Audrey Christine in Dwight Deere Wiman's musical, *I Married An Angel*. Recipe:

When you talk don't talk, just sigh,  
Get coy, get shy . . .  
When you dance, forget your feet  
Get close, be sweet,  
That's How to Win Friends and Influence People.

LYRIC REPRINTED BY PERMISSION OF COPYRIGHT OWNER ROBBINS MUSIC CORPORATION.

MERRY CHRISTMAS  
and  
HAPPY SMOKING  
*Johnnie*



*Call for* **PHILIP MORRIS**  
AMERICA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

# JUST AN OLD

Say it with  
Hiram Walker's



The Spirit of Christmas Present, like the Spirit of Christmas Past—is always Hiram Walker.

**H**GLASS IS RAISED...a toast is made...old friendship is renewed, new friendship pledged—this always has been holiday custom. And each year since 1858 part of the custom has been a gift or glass of Hiram Walker's fine whiskey. So, again in 1938, remember—  
*Say it with Hiram Walker's.* Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Illinois.





# FASHIONED CUSTOM

*The Grandest Gift  
of All.....mellow  
"Canadian Club"*

The very label on the Canadian Club bottle says, "I wanted you to have something special—something for which there is no substitute!" The world-acclaimed flavor of Canadian Club is a tribute to your friend's discriminating taste as well as to your own. For, although there are several choice Scotches, a few great ryes and bourbons—there's only *one* Canadian Club.

Canadian Club Blended Canadian Whiskey. This whiskey is 6 years old. 90.4 proof.



FOR SMOOTHER CHRISTMAS EGGSOGS

Hiram Walker's PRIVATE CELLAR Blended Whiskey. Blended for smoother flavor in the world's largest distillery from Hiram Walker's rare stocks of extra fine blending whiskeys. 90 proof. 25% straight whiskey, 75% neutral spirits distilled from grain.

FOR FINER-TASTING HOLIDAY COCKTAILS

America buys more Hiram Walker Gins than any other kind—proof that Hiram Walker knows America's taste in gin. Hiram Walker's NINETY-PROOF DISTILLED LONDON DRY GIN. Always perfectly balanced in flavor and smoothness. Distilled from grain.

FOR ALL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINING  
TEN FINEST Straight ENTERTAINING key, the famous bourbon that offers "Double Your Enjoyment" that offers becoming America's leading seller because it's free of rough edges, thanks to doubly careful control in the world's largest distillery. 90 proof.

FOR SCOTCH CONNOISSEURS  
STODART'S Rare Old HIGHLAND Blended Scotch Whisky, a favorite in Scotland for 103 years. Blended to the finest choice of Hiram Walker's whiskeys from Hiram Walker's rare old. 80 proof.

From Every Store  
comes  
Christmas Cheer



NOW, at Christmas Time, the stores of America again play Santa Claus to the nation. Their vital, friendly influence is felt in every community. Crowds of holiday shoppers fill their aisles, and "serve the customer" is the watchword of the hour.

It is estimated that the stores of America deliver two billion packages a year to the homes of America. A large percentage of these packages are crowded into the hectic hours of the holiday season. And what a job the stores do seeing that this tremendous job is done right!

In the service end of Christmas selling, International Trucks play the role of Santa's sleigh to perfection just as they give star performance the year

*International Half-Ton to One-Ton Light Delivery Units come in 3 wheelbase lengths to fit all types of retail delivery. Ask your International dealer for full information on any International from 1/2-ton trucks to heavy-duty six-wheelers.*

'round for merchants in every merchandising field. Retail establishments of every kind rely on these famous trucks for unfailing delivery service, and they get it. Powerful, flexible and fast, these Light Delivery Units travel their routes on schedule at lowest cost per parcel and per mile.

Thirty-three years of truck-building are concen-

trated in these Light Delivery Internationals. In them the stamina of heavy-duty trucks is combined with the stream-styled appearance of luxury motor cars. As a result, many of the biggest retail operators in the country make International Trucks their rolling store fronts, realizing that added profit lies in delivering prestige with every package.

Take stock of your hauling problems now, and in 1939 let Internationals add the prestige of their looks and the economy of their performance to the profits of your business. . . . Merry Christmas!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
(INCORPORATED)  
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

# INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

## SCIENCE

# PRINCE'S FISH COLLECTION BRINGS WORLD-WIDE FAME TO MONTE CARLO AQUARIUM



PRINCE LOUIS II

Scientists have long known Monte Carlo, not for its roulette table, but for its great Oceanographic Museum and Aquarium. Year after year, they have attended meetings at the Museum, found there the world's most complete collection of data and exhibits of

what goes on far beneath the surface of the oceans. And popular fame has come to the Museum as a result of its magnificent Aquarium which draws tourists to Monaco no less than the principality's notorious gambling casino.

The Museum is the pride and lifework of Monaco's ruling family which is now headed by Prince Louis II (*inset*). The building was started in 1899 by the late Prince Albert I, who had already spent some 15 years collecting submarine flora and fauna. Perched on top of the Rock of Monaco overlooking the ocean south of Monte Carlo (*below*), the Aquarium is equipped with special pumps providing fresh sea water, which is heated for tropical fish, cooled for arctic creatures. The natural habitat is reproduced as faithfully as possible and the fish get the same food as they ate at the bottom of the sea, live to a ripe old age. In the 65 tanks there are hundreds of underwater specimens, from the viper fish which lives 15,000 ft. below the surface to the gruesome hut commonplace octopus (*lower right*).

Many of the fish that are by nature wild and dangerous have been tamed by their keepers. The latter have managed to develop in these creatures a slight, if primitive, form of memory. Thus both the dusky perch and the octopus recognize the keeper's friendly hand and allow themselves to be fondled.



Tropical gardens surround Monaco's Oceanographic Museum and Aquarium which overlooks city of Monte Carlo.



**Stresemann fish** was named by Gustav Stresemann, pre-Nazi Foreign Minister of Germany. Said he: "This fish is extraordinarily like me. Fat and supercilious, he eyes with disdain the thousands of visitors who pass his tank."

**Octopus vulgaris** (*below*), a fierce fighter, is hard to kill. Its favorite trick is to catch another octopus resting on a rock, spread itself out over its victim, never releasing its hold for days on end, until the other octopus dies.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



(continued)



SCORPION FISH IS CAMOUFLAGED WITH SCALY GROWTHS



CUTTLEFISH HAS TENTACLES GROWING FROM ITS HEAD



THE SQUID VANISHES IN INKY CLOUD WHEN PURSUED



SPOTTED DOGFISH IS CLOSE RELATIVE TO THE SHARK



LIONFISH HAS POISONOUS SPINES ON DORSAL FIN



IT HAS BEEN TAUGHT TO SWIM THROUGH HOOPS



MORAY IS LARGEST (11 FT.) OF EEL FAMILY



SAVAGE MORAY HAS VICIOUS TEETH, MEAN EYES

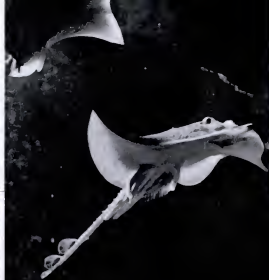


DUSKY PERCH POPS ITS EYES AT KEEPER'S HAND





STARFISH LIVES ON A DIET OF OYSTERS



ELEGANT RAYFISH USES ITS TAIL AS A RUDDER ...



... TURNS TO SHOW ITS FLAT SHARKLIKE HEAD



OCTOPUS MOVES BY SUCKING WATER INTO ITS BODY ...



... AND SQUIRTING IT OUT AGAIN. NOTE LEG SUCKERS



BRAVE KEEPER PETS A TAME OCTOPUS IN TANK



THE GUSKY PERCH FEARLESSLY GOES TO HIS KEEPER ...



... TO BE FONGLED AND HAVE ITS BELLY TICKLED ...



... OBEDIENTLY OPENS WIDE ITS ENORMOUS M



Angora boleros, costing \$4 to \$7.5 are now worn over evening dresses. Angora mittens are stylish with mink coats.



After a dance or other close contact with an angora garment, escorts are smeared with fuzz. Plucking it off is difficult.



## FUZZY FAD DISTRESSES LINT-COVERED ESCORTS



MISS GRIFFITH SHEARS LUKE, WELLBORN BUCK, FOUR TIMES A YEAR. NOTE HIS LONG EAR TUFTS

In thousands of bunny hutches in Belgium, France and the U. S., pink-eyed Angora rabbits are eating carrots and dandelion leaves, red clover and pelleted food to make their hair grow long and silky. This hair, when sheared and spun into fuzzy yarn, becomes the angora sweaters, mittens, scarves and evening boleros which Bright Young Things everywhere are wearing.

A year ago Hollywood ladies began wearing baby-like angora sweaters above their slacks. College girls, ever partial to daytime sweaters, would wear nothing but angora. Last spring short evening sweaters of an-

gora yarns were the rage. Now the woolly angora bodero is being worn to dances. Since angora sheds, escorts whose evening clothes are soon covered with white lint are distressed by this latest fashion.

Although most angora is imported, some of it is produced in the U. S. Notable among raisers of Angora rabbits is Miss Lucille Griffith, an ex-schoolteacher whose pedigreed does and bucks win top honors at many rabbit shows. At Becket, Mass., she not only raises Angora rabbits but spins the yarn and knits the sweaters, mittens and socks that sell at fancy prices.



At Smith College senior Elizabeth Vanman here wears one of Miss Griffith's hand-knit jackets (\$18) over an evening dress.



In Hollywood Deanna Durbin, like Merle Oberon, Pricilla Lane and other cinema stars, has angora-sweater wardrobe.

# Christmas! What a treat!



**Y**OU'D THINK this festive fruit was made to order for Christmas time. It's delicious enough for a holiday sweet-tooth—and as good for the health as oranges.

Santa Claus finds them wonderful fillers for stockings—but don't limit their delight to Christmas. The tangerine season is only a few weeks long—so keep them on hand every day you can. They're so easy to peel it's just like "unwrapping" those plump, juice-tight segments you'll find inside.

And the best news of all is, they're so modest in price, you don't have to worry when they disappear like magic. Give them to the children between meals; pack them in school lunches; keep a big bowl handy for parties—and for bedtime snacks!

*Florida*  
**TANGERINES**

FLORIDA CITRUS COMMISSION LAKELAND FLORIDA

## These Are Orchid Aristocrats



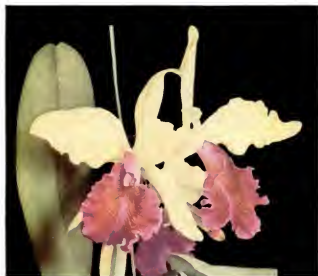
**The White Orchid**, or *President Wilson Alba*, is an expensive hybrid. Woodrow Wilson loved orchids, sent one to his second wife daily during their nine-month courtship.



**The Lodiata** is a rare lavender hybrid which florists like for the many blooms on one stalk.



**The Dendrobium** is a gay spray orchid popular as a headdress and for wedding bouquets.



**A yellow orchid** with striped throat like this graceful one costs up to \$12. Unfortunately for florists it blooms only during summer when the market is filled with orchids.



**Green Lady's-slipper**: Mrs. Albert Einstein once ate one, mistaking it for an hors d'oeuvre.



**A staid orchid** is the *Cattleya Freya* which looks like cheaper orchids, does not sell well.



**The rarest orchids** are pure white. A British company once paid the sum of \$10,000 for a perfect white orchid plant. This *Cattleya Alaska* is touched with yellow, costs \$15.



**Spray orchids** bloom in a natural state on trees. These beautiful ones are nursery-bred.



**Brown Lady's-slipper** takes seven to twelve years to grow. It is popular on fur coats.





THESE ARE A FEW OF THE 10,000 ORCHID PLANTS IN THE THOMAS YOUNG NURSERIES

## The Queenly Orchid



To the public an orchid is a symbol of luxury for which a man will part with anything from 75¢ to \$12 so that his wife or sweetheart may wear one for an evening. To the scientist it is any one of 17,000 species, natural and hybrid. To discover a new kind he will spend

his life searching in the jungles and mountains of Central and South America or, like Andrew Benson, work for 35 years to develop one hybrid masterpiece in a hothouse.

To the grower and florist the orchid is a rapidly growing business which last year sold nearly 1,500,000 blossoms for some \$3,000,000. If the grower is lucky he may do as well as the late John Lager, who found the first gold-powdered red Mas-

devallias in the Andes, lost them in shipment, but later brought from Colombia a plant which produced the only pure white orchids ever known and was sold for \$10,000 in Europe.

The exquisite blossoms on opposite page include well-known varieties and some rare hybrids seldom seen outside the greenhouses of orchid fanciers like Mrs. W. K. du Pont or Doris Duke Cromwell.

The complex business of raising orchids is done on a scientific, mass-production basis by the Thomas Young Nurseries of Bound Brook, N. J., which grow over 40% of all orchids sold in the U. S. Here the precious pollen is first placed on the orchid's stigma (see insert). When pod ripens, seeds are put in test tubes for six to eight months and fed on a jellylike substance called agar. At first planted 30 to a pot, by the third year each orchid has its own pot. After seven years or more the plant may flower, or it may turn out to be a "blind" without flowers. But a good plant will have two or three blossoms a year and with proper care may live for over a century.



As bottle babies the seeds are put in sterilized test tubes and kept in greenhouses with perfect temperature control.



Human hands never touch the seedlings. Tweezers are used to take them from the test tubes and put them into pots.

GROWTH DURING FIRST YEAR



GROWTH DURING SECOND YEAR




GROWTH DURING THIRD YEAR



AT END OF FOURTH YEAR



# REARMAMENT



**BOMB-SIGHT ON THE  
BATTERY: NEW YORK  
CITY FROM A BOMBER**

# U. S. IS WEAK IN ARMS AND INDUSTRY IS UNPREPARED

If you are an average patriotic American, you believe:

1) That the U. S. Army, though small, is a crack force well-equipped with the latest weapons;

2) That if America were attacked, the nation's industry, greatest in the world, could begin supplying a large volunteer army at once with all the arms it would need for the nation's defense.

Neither of these comforting beliefs is true.

Among the armies of the major powers, America's is not only the smallest but the worst-equipped.

Most of its arms are outmoded World War leftovers. Those which can be saved are badly in need of modernization.

Some of its post-War weapons are already, in the military sense, obsolete, i.e., surpassed by weapons in possession of foreign armies.

It has developed up-to-date weapons, but has far too few of them for modern war.

Most of its modern weapons are so few that the

National Guard, comprising over half of the troops on which the nation depends for its first line of land defense, has never even seen them.

If the Army were called to fight now, its stock of ammunition would be shot away in an appallingly brief time. For some of its weapons, it has no ammunition at all.

AND—if America should be attacked, it would be eight months before the nation's peacetime industry could be converted to production of the war supplies which the Army would need. Whether there would be any army left to supply at the end of those eight months is disputable.

These are the facts. There is no cause for hysteria in them. If there were, the U. S. War Department would not have allowed LIFE to take the photographs and print the figures (see following pages) which prove them. None of the aggressor nations—Germany, Italy and Japan—is in a position to attack America in the near future. There is still time to prepare. But the time to rally such strength as we hope will keep any combination of aggressors from ever daring to disturb us is not too long.

The U. S. Army is unprepared to fight a major campaign because until last Sept. 29 Americans did not much care how well-equipped it was, and Congress regularly discounted the pleas and warnings of the General Staff. Friendly Britain, historically committed to a policy of preventing any continental European power from becoming too strong, held the sea. Between our two oceans, behind our mighty Navy, we felt secure. But on Sept. 29, at Munich, the world changed. We learned then that Britain may no longer be able, if willing to try, to stop the march of the fascists. No longer, while our own Fleet stands guard in the Pacific, can we rest secure in the Atlantic and maintain our Monroe Doctrine behind

the shield of the British Navy, as we have done for decades. Now we must fend for ourselves. Hungry for empire, Germany, Italy and Japan are tightening their alliance. We vision the possibility in future years of Japan engaging our Navy in the Pacific while its partners in aggression sweep toward South America—or perhaps first strike direct at the U. S., their chief stumbling block to that prize.

This is why President Roosevelt now proclaims America's intention to defend the entire Western Hemisphere and proposes to embark the nation on the greatest arms-building program in its peacetime history. The details of his program will be disclosed to Congress next month. Already there is hot argument over some of its rumored provisions. Do we really need 12,000 fighting planes? Will the program be directed at our genuine armament needs, or will it be twisted to provide for relief and "pump-priming" in disguise? These are matters to be decided by Congress on the basis of expert advice and information from U. S. military officers. Obviously all the facts about America's military weaknesses and needs cannot be revealed to the public and hence to the world.

It is certain that America neither needs nor wants that No. 1 internal menace to democracy—a large standing army of the European model. Neither the President nor the War Department proposes that we should build one. Blessedly protected by our two oceans from overnight attack, we can afford to let most of our strength lie potential—in a host of patriotic, easily-trained civilians and in a mighty industrial machine. But this makes it all the more imperative that our small first-line fighting force be adequately equipped for an emergency, that industry be prepared to supply all needs when they arise. These are known fundamentals of the President's program, on which every citizen can make his own decision.

THIS ARTICLE WAS PREPARED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, BUT LIFE ACCEPTS ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR EDITORIAL OPINIONS EXPRESSED HEREIN



The Garand semi-automatic rifle epitomizes America's arms problem. Invented in 1890 by John C. Garand, a Springfield arsenal employee, it is the finest military rifle in the

world, far surpassing the Army's standard Springfield. It fires 30 shots a minute with superior accuracy and, because it has almost no fatiguing kick, permits much long-

er sustained firing. It triples the average marksmen's fire power. But for our 400,000 first-line troops we have less than 8,000 of these rifles, are producing only 2,000 a year.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE





ARMY WILL ALWAYS USE HORSES FOR ROUGH GOING

## WHY WE NEED AN ARMY

Determined that America shall never again send a great army to fight on foreign soil in pursuit of some altruistic ideal, many a citizen wonders why we need an Army at all. It is true that we put our great reliance for national security on a Navy strong enough to keep enemies off our shores. If national defense is really our only object, if President Roosevelt has no secret ambition to engage in another world crusade—why a U. S. Army?

There are many reasons. A Navy cut off from its bases of supply is next to helpless. The Army is charged with defense of the Navy's bases, on the U. S. coast, in Hawaii, in the Caribbean. It also defends the Navy's vital link between the two oceans, the Panama Canal.

The U. S. Fleet, to be effective, must operate as a unit. It cannot be divided. It is now kept in the Pacific. In case of attack from Europe we would depend on the Army with its airplanes, coast artillery and anti-aircraft guns—plus the Navy's small Atlantic and Caribbean Squadrons—to keep the enemy at bay until the Fleet could arrive. If the Fleet should be kept in the Pacific by a simultaneous Japanese attack, then the Army and the Navy's small squadrons would be our sole reliance.

Even if we should build a fleet for each ocean, we would still need the Army for coast defense. No enemy could conquer America without first conquering its Fleet. But an enemy could do great, demoralizing damage by isolated air and naval raids on our thickly-settled industrial Northeast. Against such raids the Army is our safeguard.

To protect our security, we are historically committed to preventing any potential aggressor from getting a foothold anywhere in the Western Hemisphere. The Army may have to fight, especially in the air, in South America. Airplane bases, like ship bases, must be protected by ground forces.

The Army does not talk about it, but it ponders steadily a "White Paper" containing detailed plans for suppression of "civil disorder" (i.e. revolution) within the U. S.

Finally—national defense does not mean lying supinely in wait for an enemy to visit devastation upon us, picking his own place to attack. THE BEST DEFENSE IS AN ATTACK. If devastation is to be kept from our land, when an enemy moves against us we must be ready to go to meet him, to fight if possible on his own ground. This is a major thesis of Major George Fielding Eliot's brilliant new book on national defense, *The Ramparts We Watch*. We shall be far surer of peace if a potential aggressor must weigh not merely the chance that we may beat him back from our shores, but the certainty that we can and will deal him a devastating counterblow. For this we need an Army as well as a Navy.

## THIS IS HALF OF THE U.S.



"Mechanization" has been, in the recent years of this Machine Age, the watchword in talk about armies. You have heard and read much about mechanizing the U. S. Army and probably been led to believe that its mechanization has

made up for its smallness—that it has been made a swift, compact and terrible Army on Wheels.

Actually, the U. S. Army has just one mechanized cavalry brigade, the 7th, stationed at Fort Knox, Ky. In this pan-



ical mortars to lay smoke screens. Motorcycles are for scouting, traffic control and dispatch-bearing. In the extreme rear are supply, maintenance and medical trucks. The sedans just in front of them carry surplus personnel.

The U. S. Army does not aspire to such masses of mechanized troops as Germany possesses; it would like to have about double the mechanized cavalry it now has. Even if it could afford it, it would not mechanize itself completely.



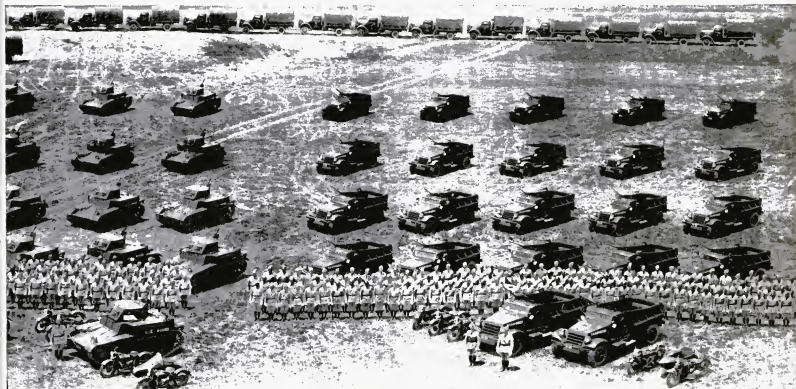
# ARMY'S ONLY MECHANIZED CAVALRY BRIGADE



orama, taken last June, you see half of it; the 13th Regiment. With the same number of men, it has several times the volume of fire power of an ordinary cavalry regiment. At the extreme left (above) is the scouting troop which

precedes the rest of the regiment to reconnoiter. It travels in four-wheel-drive armored trucks called "scout cars." Next, in four troops (above and below), are the "combat cars" (light tank) squadrons which deliver the main at-

tack. At the extreme right below is the machine-gun troop whose function is to support the rest, and hold ground won. Normally it fights from its adapted scout cars. In front is the headquarters troop. Its combat vehicles carry chem-



Mechanized cavalry is valuable for swift, surprise attacks on flanks and rear, but for steady advance and holding ground, infantry and horse cavalry are still the best. Ground vehicles, like airplanes, are limited in their action

by weather and ground conditions. Horses will always be needed for towing artillery over rough terrain.

For infantry mass attack the Army has about 80 medium tanks and 383 light ones. To fill out emergency defense

requirements it should have several times this number.

"Motorization," as opposed to "mechanization," means supplying trucks to carry men, tow guns to battle. Army and National Guard have 60% of 37,000 trucks they need.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## AMERICA'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

.50-CAL. MACHINE GUN



For defense against ground-strafing of troops and lighter guns this Browning fires 600 shots a minute, is effective up to 700 yd. Bullet is non-explosive. Army has about half the number it needs.

For all-around use this mobile gun fires 13-lb. shell six miles up, 25 to 30 shots a minute. Army has 24 east of Rockies, has ordered 338 for delivery by 1940.

3-IN. GUN



37-MM. GUN



For low-flying planes this new automatic cannon can be towed swiftly by truck, go into action almost instantly, fire explosive shells up to 10,000 ft. Germany has thousands of a similar caliber. The U. S. Army has one pilot model, shown above.

For high-flying bombers this fixed gun, of which we have few, is used in the defense of vital areas. It fires a 33-lb. shell eight miles up. Like the 3-in. gun, it does not have to score a direct hit. Its shellburst is effective in a 50-yd. radius.

105-MM. GUN



## A CATALOG OF

HAND GRENADE

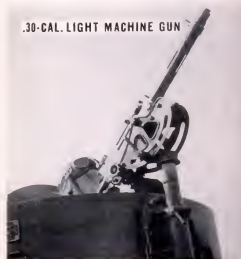


.45-CAL. AUTOMATIC



For close fighting the Colt automatic is carried by officers and others without rifles. It can fire seven aimed shots at 25 yd. in 12 sec. Hand grenade is used against men and machine guns behind cover, is deadly in hands of a nation of baseballers.

.30-CAL. LIGHT MACHINE GUN



For defense against airplanes the .30-cal. machine gun has special mount above. So far only the cavalry has these mounts. All motorized troops need them for protection from strafing. This is the same gun shown at upper right on opposite page.

81-MM. MORTAR



For infantry advance new muzzle-loading mortar replaces older weapons in Army. Mortar bomb loops high to get at enemy behind cover. Standard foreign equipment of these is six per regiment. We have half enough to supply three per regiment.

# DEATH: THE WEAPONS AND WANTS OF THE ARMY



**RIFLE**

For individual fighting the U.S. Army's Springfield is the world's finest standard rifle. But, with hand-operated bolt, it is not to be compared with the new Garand. About one-fourth of our Springfield, left over from World War, are now too worn for battle use.



**AUTOMATIC RIFLE**

For infantry fighting each rifle company should have several light machine guns. The U.S. substitutes the old automatic rifle, hard to control, inaccurate. The bipod and butt plate for steadying (above) help, but the Army has none of these accessories yet for regular use.



**.30-CAL. LIGHT MACHINE GUN**

For cavalry attack U.S. troops use these guns. They are also used to defend vehicles and supplies. The infantry needs a gun like this instead of the automatic rifle. Highly accurate up to 800 yd., it can fire 450 shots a minute.



**.30-CAL. HEAVY MACHINE GUN**

For machine-gun units this is the Army's standard gun. It is used to drive enemy to cover so infantry may advance as well as to stop enemy advance. It fires two miles. The Army's World War stock of these guns is seriously depleted. It has none in reserve.



**.50-CAL. HEAVY MACHINE GUN**

For anti-tank fighting this is the Army's present chief reliance. But thicker armor on new tanks drastically reduces its effectiveness except at short range, so its general usefulness is limited to light-armored cars. It weighs a total of 120 lb., fires up to four miles.



**37-MM. GUN**

For infantry support this and the old-fashioned Stokes mortar are the National Guard's weapons for wiping out machine-gun nests which artillery has missed. Ineffective against modern tanks, it is the Guard's only anti-tank gun.



**37-MM. ANTI-TANK GUN**

For anti-tank fighting this new gun, perfected only last month, is designed to remedy the Army's present extreme vulnerability. It fires 30 to 40 shots a minute with terrific velocity. The Army has ordered 228, half the number needed for Regular infantry.



**75-MM. FIELD GUN**

For shelling unsheltered troops U.S. has mostly these French 75's, developed in 1897. About 2,000 of our 3,000-odd 75's have been adapted for high-speed towing. But most still have oldtime carriage, which limits range and necessitates tugging to shift aim, as above.



**75-MM. FIELD GUN**

The new carriage—shown above—permits the 75 to be shifted by the turn of a wheel instead of hand tugging and greatly increases the gun's effective range (to eight miles). But only 146 of our 3,000-odd guns have been thus equipped.



### 75-MM. FIELD HOWITZER



For shelling troops the 75 howitzer fires the same weight shell (13 lb.) as the standard 75 field gun and far surpasses it in the important factor of mobility, being one-third lighter. A howitzer is shorter than an ordinary gun. It can fire on a curved trajectory and thus hit targets hidden from the flat fire of a gun. The U. S. Army has only 50-odd of these howitzers.

### 155-MM. FIELD HOWITZER



For shelling enemy artillery as well as troops and objects the 155-mm. howitzer fires one 95-lb. shell per minute for a distance of 12,000 yd. The Army now uses it also as makeshift for the 105 howitzer. A World War model, it lacks the range and flexibility required in a modern weapon. Modern foreign guns of similar caliber outrange it by at least 1,000 yd.

### 8-IN. RAILWAY GUN



For coast defense the Army uses guns ranging in size from 3-in. to the monster 16-in. gun on the opposite page. Most are models of 1888 to 1909 and are seriously outclassed and outranged by guns on modern warships. This 8-in. gun fires a 200-lb. shell about 12 miles. A newer model, of which we have one and are building two, shoots 18 miles at twice the rate.

### 105-MM. FIELD HOWITZER



For shelling troops the 105 howitzer is a companion-piece to the 75 gun, providing heavier, more destructive fire. It fires a 33-lb. shell as fast as the 75 fires its 13-pounder. Almost as mobile as the 75, it is one of the most valuable artillery pieces in existence. Foreign armies have been stocking up with these weapons. The U. S. Army has just two test models.

### 155-MM. FIELD GUN



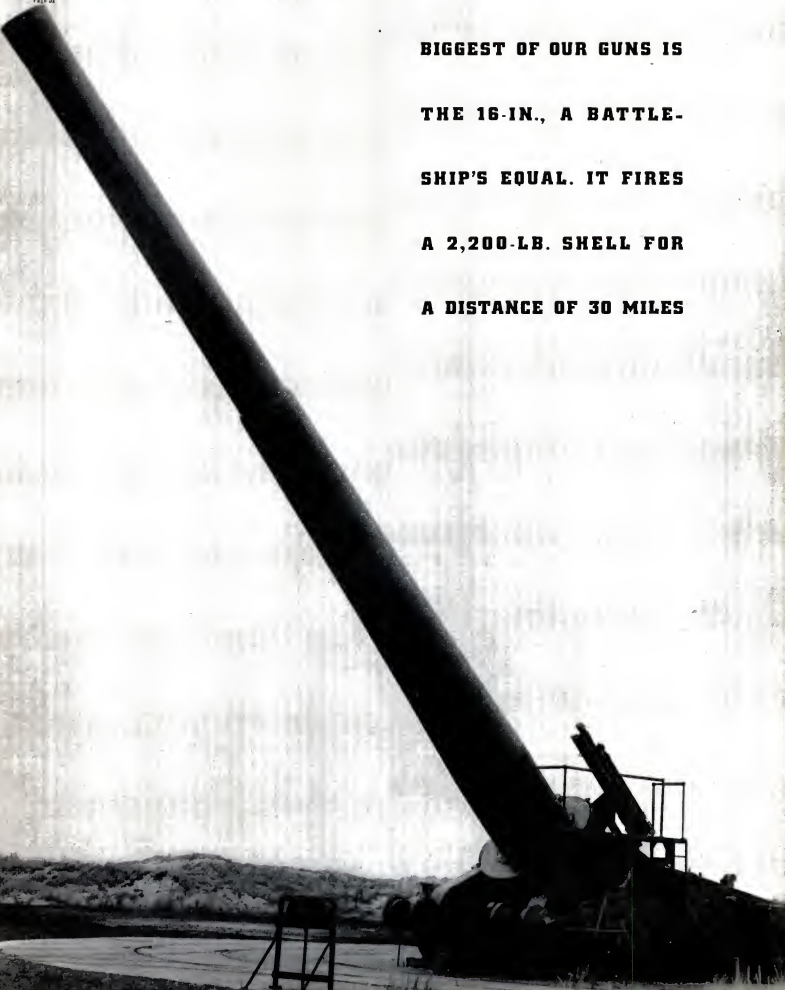
For long range firing this heavy artillery piece is one of the best of U. S. field guns. It fires a 95-lb. shell approximately 15 miles. Extremely mobile, it can be towed by a truck at 30 to 40 miles an hour, be set up for action in about 40 minutes. The Army has only four of these guns, and it has lacked money to develop field weapons of greater range and power.

### 12-IN. DISAPPEARING GUN



For harbor defense this gun gives New York its principal protection. It is an 1888-1895 model and was outclassed by warship guns in 1909. The building of disappearing carriages was abandoned in 1901. Needed for coast defense are modern 14-in. and 16-in. guns. The Atlantic Coast has almost none. Even Hawaii and the Panama Canal need more.





**BIGGEST OF OUR GUNS IS  
THE 16-IN., A BATTLE-  
SHIP'S EQUAL. IT FIRES  
A 2,200-LB. SHELL FOR  
A DISTANCE OF 30 MILES**

**BORING A 12-IN. GUN AT  
WATERVLIED ARSENAL**

# AMERICAN INDUSTRY LACKS TOOLS FOR MUNITION-MAKING



LOUIS JOHNSON

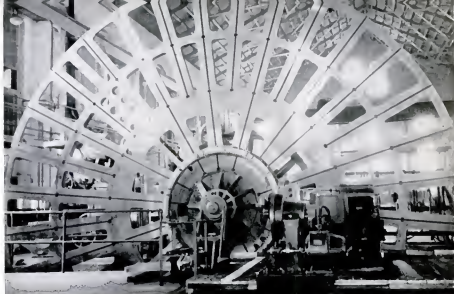
"Experience has shown beyond question," says Bernard M. Baruch, chief mobilizer of American industry in the World War, "that the mobilized industry of America is a weapon of offense and defense far more potent than anything the world has ever seen—more terrible, I think, than the mind of any man has ever imagined."

A reassuring thought—but World War experience also showed that it takes a long time for American industry to get mobilized. It was just beginning to turn out arms in mass, when the War ended. Of the 3,400 field guns with which the A. E. F. fought in France, only 477 were made in America. We talked big about "darkening the skies" of Europe with our fighting planes, and set out to build 22,000 of them in one year. We got just 196 into action.

The pictures on these pages give you some idea of why it would take American industry eight months to turn from peace to war production. The weapons of modern war are specialized mechanisms, enormously delicate and complex, composed of scores or hundreds of parts each of which must fit and function perfectly. An error of 5/1,000ths of an inch in the boring of the great gun on the opposite page would make it worthless. To build each part requires scores to hundreds of specialized, complex machines, tools and instruments, huge and small.

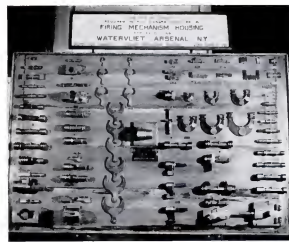
Except for its airplane factories, America has a piecemeal munitions industry, no "merchants of death" of the caliber of Europe's Skoda, Vickers, Krupp, Bofors, Schneider-Creusot. The Army makes most of its munitions in its seven arsenals, which could supply only 5% to 10% of its war needs. Last year some 275 private manufacturers (steel, tool, electrical, etc.) supplied parts and tools to the arsenals, some finished ordnance products to the Army. Because production equipment is expensive and the Army's peace-time demands are small, even these few factories are by no means equipped to turn out munitions on a war basis. U. S. industry sold about \$30,000,000 worth of essential manufactured munitions products (excluding aviation) to the Army last year, exported \$25,000,000 worth (including aviation, the largest share) in the five months ending Nov. 1—hardly a drop in the American industrial bucket.

This is the problem which Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, chief of industrial mobilization, is now attacking so vigorously.



Big and little tools are needed for gun-making. Above is a 41-ft. gear cutter used at Watertown Arsenal in making mounts for 8-in. to 16-in. coast-defense guns. Only known machine of its kind, it took a year to build, cost \$85,000. Below: the bench end of a 75-mm. howitzer is checked with a "concentricity thread ring gage," which measures down to 1/10,000ths of an inch, can be used only in

an air-conditioned room at 68°F. Though America is a "nation of mechanics," special skills are required for munitions-making, and training an adequate supply of expert supervisors is a major problem of industrial mobilization for war. The man shown below has had 21 years experience. To do his work, a man with basic mathematical and mechanical experience would need five years of special training.



A 155-mm. howitzer has 965 parts. In center of board is one part—the firing mechanism housing—flanked by the 70 gages required in its manufacture.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

**1 MACHINE-GUN BARREL RIFLING**

**2 MACHINING GARAND RIFLE STOCKS**

**3 FITTING CARTRIDGES IN GARAND**

**4 GAGE-TESTING COLT AUTOMATICS**

**5 INSPECTING .50 MACHINE GUNS**





# MILITARY POWDER IS 3% OF DU PONT TRADE



At left are cartridges and shells, with sample of powder used to fire each, for (l. to r.): 1) 30-cal. rifle and machine gun; 2) 30-cal. machine gun; 3) 75-mm. howitzer; 4) 75-mm. gun; 5) 155-mm. howitzer; 6) 3-in. anti-aircraft gun; 7) 155-mm. gun. It is the shortage of ammunition of all kinds which is the Army's most shocking deficiency.

Ordinary sporting powder is worthless for war. Military powder must be of a special variety to permit precise firing control. Most of the Army's supply is

left over from the War. It is deteriorating faster than it can be replaced. This year the Army is spending \$4,000,000 to replace ammunition used up in target practice, 88,000,000 to replace what has deteriorated.

The pictures on this page were taken at Picatinny (N.J.) Arsenal, the Army's powder-making plant. As you may see in the picture below, American high-speed, mass production methods are not the rule here. Picatinny turns out about 10,000 lb. of powder a day. In normal fighting, a single infantry division of about 20,000 men shoots off 58,000 lb. a day.

What, you may wonder, has happened to du Pont? Greatest name in American munitions-making, it supplied 40% of all the powder used by the Allies in the War. Its post-War history is typical of what happened to America's wartime munitions industry. It has dismantled all but one of the factories in which it made military powder during the War. That single plant, at Carneys Point, N. J., now accounts for only 3% of its business. Last year it sold \$2,300,000 worth of military powder to the Army. When the "merchants of death" sensation was at its height a few years ago, du Pont tried to get clear out of the military powder business. The War Department refused, as a matter of public interest, to let it.

But powder-making is one of the brighter spots in America's present wartime industrial prospect. Equipment is relatively simple. "Know-how" is most important, and du Pont has plenty of trained supervisors. It is confident it could mushroom new plants, repeat its World War job.

Pictures 2 and 3 on opposite page were taken at Springfield arsenal. Only it has the 1,386 special tools, 79 punches and dies, 1,766 fixtures and 2,343 gages required for manufacture of the new Garand rifle. Pictures 4 and 5 were made at Colt's Patent Fire Arms, Manufacturing Co., America's No. 1 private manufacturer of military arms.



PICATINNY WORKER STUFFS WADDING IN 3-IN. ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL CASES



Not explosion but fire is the prime worry in a powder plant. Smokeless powder, open to air, when ignited, simply burns. In case of fire, employees at Picatinny Arsenal leap into chutes (above), slide to safety (below). Only one has died of burns in recent years. He was wearing a celluloid collar which caught fire when a powder press blazed up.



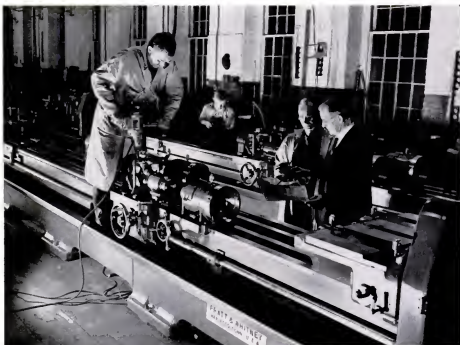
CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

# MOBILIZATION

The basic aims of the Army's defense plan are two.

The first is to supply America's "Initial Protective Force"—the 400,000 troops of the Army, and National Guard—with enough for six months. The second is to prepare industry to begin supplying, at the end of six months, the needs of that initial force and of the 600,000 citizen soldiers with which the War Department plans to re-enforce it. The aims dovetail.





































Marshaled by Assistant Secretary Johnson, who has traveled 50,000 miles around the country inspecting plants and delivering speeches, the War Department is making a continuing survey of industry's potentialities for war production. Now listed in its files are 10,000 key plants, with allocation of the new products each would manufacture in wartime (see examples below), figures on how much it could produce, how soon. Many factories have already blueprinted conversion plans. Next step in the Industrial Mobilization Plan is to get necessary special tools, give some plants and workers experience in using them. Congress last session authorized a five-year \$10,000,000 program of "educational orders." With this money the War Department is buying tools, will lend them to certain factories for production of the Army's most urgently-needed supplies. More money for educational orders is expected to be a major item of the President's defense program.



Adaptable to war production are some commercial machines. Shown in construction at Pratt & Whitney plant is a

\$10,000 "deep hole drill" for boring guns. This drill is also used by automobile, airplane, locomotive manufacturers.

## HOW FACTORIES WILL CHANGE THEIR PRODUCTS IF WAR COMES

 STEAM LOCOMOTIVES	 155-MM. SHELLS	 WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR	 MOSQUITO NETS	 AUTO BODIES	 AIRPLANES
 TOY TRAINS	 GAS MASK PARTS	 TOTS	 BOMBS	 TOOLS	 3-IN. ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS
 BATHROOM FIXTURES	 ARTILLERY SHELLS	 STEEL SAFES & CABINETS	 SUBMARINE MINES	 FARM IMPLEMENTS	 ARTILLERY SHELLS
 BABY SHOES	 LEATHER LEGGINGS	 POTS AND PANS	 AIRPLANE METAL STAMPINGS	 MATTRESSES	 GUN WADDING
 RADIOS	 SHELL FUSES	 BIRD CAGES	 SHELL FUSES	 CORSETS	 CARTRIDGE BELTS
 WOMEN'S HANDBAGS	 HAVERSACKS	 LUGGAGE	 SADDLE BAGS	 WASHING MACHINES	 CARTRIDGE PARTS



## GAS MASKS

**G**as is an expensive weapon, beyond the resources of the armies now fighting in Spain and China. It would undoubtedly be used in a war between first-class powers. Some gas bombs might be dropped on cities, to undermine civilian morale. But such enormous quantities would be required for effectiveness in cities that its use would be limited mainly to battlefields. These pictures of making and testing gas masks were taken at the Chemical Warfare Service's small Edgewood (Md.) Arsenal, only plant in the country which makes Army masks. America now has masks for only one in four of its first-line soldiers. Few are being added. Edgewood makes little more than enough to replace those which wear out each year. In wartime, production would have to be stepped up over 20 times. We have only 20% of the needed tools. The Chemical Warfare Service urges building of another arsenal, to cost \$40,000,000 and be located in the Midwest, away from our coasts and borders.



"A DISINCLINATION TO SPARKLE"

# BRITISH CHARACTER

© Punch

Whether or not Britons lack a sense of humor about most things, they are remarkably quick to laugh at themselves. These cartoons by "Pont" (Graham Laidler) won such popularity when they appeared as a series in the English comic weekly, *Punch*, that they have now been published in a book called *The British Character*. LIFE reprinted two pages from this series in its issue of May 17, 1937, and now offers eleven more of Pont's cartoon classics.

Cartoonist Pont reveals a peculiarly British talent for self-criticism which has flourished since Shakespeare. *Hamlet's* gravedigger says that if the mad prince does not recover his wits in England it will not be noticed there because "there the men are as mad as he." Dean Swift called Britons "little odious vermin." Byron berated the "cloudy climate and chilly women." George Bernard Shaw soothes his countrymen by such statements as "No Englishman has any common sense, or ever had, or ever will have." But William Cowper, the poet, best summed up the British attitude with "England, with all thy faults I love thee still."



"THE IMPORTANCE OF TEA"



"ADAPTABILITY TO FOREIGN CONDITIONS"



"PARTIALITY FOR OPEN FIRES"

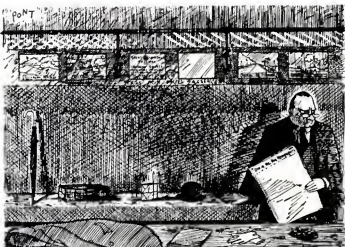


"TENDENCY TO THINK THINGS NOT AS GOOD AS THEY USED TO BE"





"THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS FRESH AIR"



"LOVE OF TRAVELLING ALONE"



"FAILURE TO APPRECIATE GOOD MUSIC"



"LOVE OF BEING HORSEY"



"LOVE OF KEEPING CALM"



"A WEAKNESS FOR OAK BEAMS"

"TO SHAVE FAST, WITH COMFORT—

# DO AS BARBERS DO...USE COLGATE LATHER"



BARBERS  
DON'T USE  
BRUSHLESS SHAVE  
CREAMS. 2 OUT  
OF 3 BARBERS USE  
COLGATE LATHER  
...THE FAST  
FRIENDLY SHAVE!

Signed *John Hinderberger*  
Head Barber  
Hotel Astor, New York City

## 1. QUICKER

because you don't have to  
prepare your beard before  
using Colgate Rapid-Shave  
Cream.

## 2. SMOOTHER

because its rich, small-bubble  
lather melts the beard soft  
at the base, so your razor cuts  
clean.

## 3. CHEAPER

because you use less than  
brushless creams of the same  
size and price class. There's  
no waste with Colgate Rapid-  
Shave Cream.

Barbers know from long experience that lather gives a smoother, easier shave than brushless creams, because it wilts whiskers softer and faster. And 2 out of 3 barbers use Colgate lather. So change to Colgate Rapid-Shave Cream. It whisks up into rich moist creamy lather... loosens the film of oil on each hair of your beard... soaks it soft and limp, easy to cut off smooth and clean. You can get 200 clean, friendly shaves in every 40c tube. Buy Colgate Rapid-Shave Cream today. Large size 25c. Giant size holding twice as much, only 40c.

**COLGATE**  
RAPID-SHAVE CREAM

# PEOPLE

The Cameras of the World Press

now put these people in the News



Associate Justice Stanley Reed of the U.S. Supreme Court carried off the 1938 howl that annually goes to the Yalman who "has made his Y in life." Yalman Reed '06, received his trophy at a party in Montclair, N. J., Dec. 3. To his fellow alumni, predominantly anti-New Deal, he delivered a soothing disquisition on liberty.

Jean Bennett, blonde screen star, makes her debut as a brunette, Jan. 5, in the new film *Trade Winds*. For her role as a murder suspect, Miss Bennett had to dye her golden hair blue-black. Producer Walter Wanger, struck by her startling likeness to exotic Hedy Lamarr, decided to exploit the resemblance, released pictures like this.



EVERYONE who  
hasn't a modern  
camera, with a  
Falcon's Friend  
from \$2.49 to  
\$21.50 for the  
"Super-Action"  
Camera.

**Falcon's**  
Cameras  
Sold Everywhere.  
Guaranteed for 12 months.  
Write to us for FREE literature.  
UTILITY MFG. CO., 261-5th Ave., New York

**COOK'S**  
Imperial  
AMERICAN  
Champagne

Made by AMERICAN WINE CO. ST. LOUIS since 1820

**SEA SICKNESS**  
Quick  
Relief  
**Motherills**  
EASIER BETTER

★  
For those who are alive to the  
high excitement of our vastly  
stirring civilization of business.

**FORTUNE**  
**ITCHY SKIN**

Get quick, pro-  
longed relief with gentle  
Resinol. Its oily base soothes.  
Sample free. Resinol, Dept. 41, Dallas, Md.  
**RESINOL**

# A LOSS IS A LOSS

...no matter what  
the cause

Protect what you have... home, business, automobile and other possessions... against not only fire but every hazard that threatens financial loss. Consult any North America Agent, or your broker, as you would your doctor or lawyer.



Insurance Company of  
North America

PHILADELPHIA  
and its affiliated companies cover practically every  
form of insurance except life

## The Ideal Gift



## for Camera Fans

SELECTING the gift for a camera enthusiast? The G-E exposure meter is your answer. With it you give years of increased enjoyment in taking better pictures.

Pointed at the scene, the G-E meter gives the right camera settings, assures clear, sparkling pictures—better because they're correctly exposed. It can be used for indoor or outdoor scenes, with still or with motion-picture cameras, and with either black-and-white or full-color film.

Then, too, the G-E meter can be used to help you measure and adjust lighting conditions in your home or office, or to determine the correct time for printing and enlarging in darkroom work. See one at your nearest camera shop, or write General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC  
440-120



Augustus ("Gus") Wade, magnificently mustachioed doorman of New York's musically-famed Carnegie Hall, was feted by artists and critics, Dec. 1, at a backstage party marking his 83rd birthday. The medal at left commemorates his service in Great Britain's Sudan campaign in the 1880's. The other is Star of Khelive of Egypt.



Petter D'Ugray Palmer, heir to a \$30,000,000 fortune, was married, Dec. 2, to Flama Louise Altabello, waitress in a Florida roadhouse. His three previous wives: a 16-year-old farm girl, an Argentine heiress, a New York society girl. When the fourth Mrs. Palmer was asked if she truly loved him, she piped: "Sure, I'm his wife, ain't I?"

Gary Cooper was one of various screen stars whose pictures appeared on pillowcases in a London store, Dec. 6. Lined on the linen, the familiar faces were supposed to exercise a sedative effect on female insomnia victims. Many shoppers complained that instead of inducing slumber, the pictures made them nervous, wakeful.



## TEACHER'S

Perfection of Blended  
SCOTCH WHISKY



86 PROOF



Wish a mellow  
"Merry Christmas" with a  
gift of Teacher's Scotch.  
Its smooth richness brings  
so much pleasure.

Made since 1830 by  
Wm. Teacher & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow

SOLE U. S. AGENTS:  
Schieffelin & Co., NEW YORK CITY  
IMPORTERS SINCE 1794



# Life Goes to a Party

where 5,000 farmers are initiated  
in highest rites of the Grange

**T**he Great American Democracy loves ritual, and no democratic Americans love it more or do it better than the 800,000 farmers who belong to the National Grange. At their annual conclave in Portland, Ore. last month, 5,000 members were solemnly initiated into the sacred rites of Ceres, the Grange's seventh and highest degree. Against an impressive background representing the Temple of Ceres, Goddess of Grain, the Grangers performed their ritual based on the idea that the soil is the origin of all life and that the farmer is the high priest of the soil. In gaudy, classical robes, the farmers performed intricate marches, made strange signals with their hands, sang hymns, had dramatic blackouts and then excitedly shouted "Let there be light!" (and there was).

The Grange is to rural America what the Elks, Masons and Shriners are to urban America. But it differs from its city cousins in its political activity and underlying class feeling. It was founded after the Civil War by Oliver H. Kelley, a Freemason and minor Government official, to reunite the badly split rural populations of North and South. By 1876 it had 350,000 members, mostly in the South and Midwest. The farmers were then in a rebellious mood and they inevitably drew the Grange deep into political waters. In 1874 the Grange issued its agricultural Declaration of Purposes, boldly denouncing monopolies, exorbitant profits and high interest rates. Within a few years it had wrested control of many State legislatures away from the railroads, passed the Grange laws regulating railroad rates, paved the way for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and made a Granger first Secretary of Agriculture.

But the farm revolt was too strong a current for the Grange to channelize and farmers began deserting it for the more radical Greenback Party and later the National Farmers' Alliance. By 1889, Grange membership sank to a record low of 100,000.

Then unexpectedly it found new vigor. The farm revolt calmed down and the Farmers' Alliance collapsed. Antitrust acts, income-tax and pure food laws which the Grange had long championed became political realities. By supporting women's suffrage and welcoming women to membership the Grange had the wide support of farmers' wives. "The Grange door swings inward as readily to the gentle touch of woman," it emphasized, "as to the bolder knock of man." Today it has \$26,000,000 solidly invested in 3,600 halls in 35 States, is the largest rural organization in the U. S. The New Deal has enacted old Grange planks like soil conservation. But the Grange fought the AAA which, it said, regimented the farmer. As the first farm group to attack the President's Supreme Court plan, it showed strong-minded leadership and is likely to gain political stature if the farm drift away from the New Deal continues.

Thus the Grange, which was roundly condemning capitalist excesses in the 1870's, now strongly favors free enterprise, high tariffs and a balanced budget, and what was the most progressive farm organization 60 years ago is the most conservative today.



At the court of Ceres, highest in the Grange, Mrs. Marguerite H. Dietz of Broken Bow, Neb. (center) stands before ornate throne as the reigning Goddess of Grain to receive her scepter from the

young girl at her right. Golden trumpets are lifted by court attendants, while a spotlight plays on the backdrop portraying farm landscape scenes. Behind the throne stands Charles

Marching through arches of roses, a girls' team, dressed in evening gowns, honors the Goddess of Flowers at the Court of Flora. The Grange has always been popular with women. It is the only

fraternal order that has always placed women on an equal footing with men, and in it both sexes are granted the same degrees. Husbands and wives often join the Grange at the same time.







CM. Gardner of Springfield, Mass., who, as High Priest of Demeter, directs all ritual at seventh-degree initiations. He also edits the National Grange's monthly magazine and each year transports one ton of equipment, costumes and scenery to the national convention where the seventh or highest degree of the Grange is given.

The big book of secret ritual, securely locked, is carried by the Priest Archon, C. Palmer Chapman of Westbury, N.Y., who wears a toga and a lambkin over his shoulders.



State leaders dressed in armor and carrying shields and standards act as his guard of honor. The ritual was written in 1867, has undergone few changes since then.



An open Bible, the official Grange banner and an American flag are required at each of the 300,000 meetings the Grange order holds each year. "P of H" stands for Patrons of Husbandry, the Grange's official name.



The shepherd's crook is the mark of office for J. J. Martin (left), National Steward of the Grange, and J. A. Bouk, his assistant. Below, a pretty girl from the Juvenile branch takes part in a tableau at the initiation.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

**"I JUST COULDN'T  
BELIEVE MY EYES,  
BUT MY TONGUE  
SAID: 'O.K.!'"**



CAN YOU BEAT IT! BRIDGE  
PARTY TONIGHT AND I'M  
ALL OUT OF WHISKEY.



AM I, OUT OF LUCK! THE  
BANKS CLOSED AND I'VE  
ONLY GOT ABOUT \$2 IN MY  
POCKET.



SAY, THIS  
CRAB ORCHARD  
PRICE OF  
AROUND \$1 A  
PINT HITS ME  
JUST RIGHT,  
BUT HOW ABOUT  
THE WHISKEY?

IT'S RIGHT, TOO—  
OR IT WOULDN'T  
BE ONE OF MY  
BEST SELLERS.  
IT'S KENTUCKY  
STRAIGHT  
BOURBON AND  
MADE THE  
QUALITY WAY.



THEY'RE CERTAINLY STRONG  
FOR THIS CRAB ORCHARD.  
AND SO AM I. AND I'D BE  
MONEY AHEAD IF I HAD  
STARTED TO BUY IT LONG  
AGO.



PLEASE YOUR PALATE AND YOUR PURSE—AT YOUR  
FAVORITE BAR OR PACKAGE STORE, ASK FOR

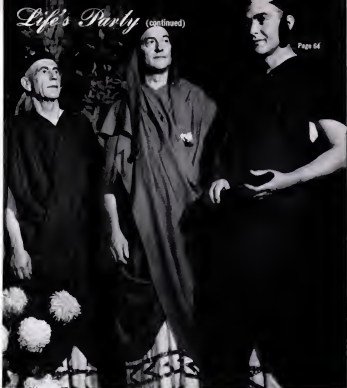
**Crab  
Orchard**  
BRAND  
**WHISKEY**  
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON  
90 PROOF



COPYRIGHT 1938, NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORP., NEW YORK

*Life's Party* (continued)

Page 66



State Grange leaders are arrayed in dark elaks, fancy togas and heroic headdresses during the seventh-degree ritual. Since the Grange began, 106,000 members have received the highest degree, with a record number of 12,678 in 1934. The Grange pays for all costumes.

Grange leaders pose in full ritual regalia by the throne of Ceres (below). Louis J. Taber, who has his hand on the hock of the throne, is the chief executive officer and wears multi. He has led the Grange for 15 years and directed farm opposition to the Roosevelt Supreme Court.





**Young Grangers** sing at the 30th Anniversary of the founding of the Juvenile branch of the order. They wear sashes and carry banners proclaiming the Grange's moral teachings: courage, friendship, kind-

ness to others, education, patriotism. The Grange has 50,000 juvenile members in 1,300 units. When they reach 14 years of age they can become full members. Many complete families belong to the order.

**Bill**, sitting at the right of the throne is Mrs. Teresa H. Anderson of Moore, S.C., as Pomona, Goddess of Fruit, patroness of the fifth Grange degree. Sitting at the left of the throne is Mrs. Emma R.

**Ibde** of Neenah, Wis., as Flora, Goddess of Flowers, patroness of the sixth degree. The lower degrees are for men: Labor, Cultivator, Harvester, Husbandman; for women: Maid, Shepherdess, Gleaner, Matron.



**WEBSTER**  
CIGARS

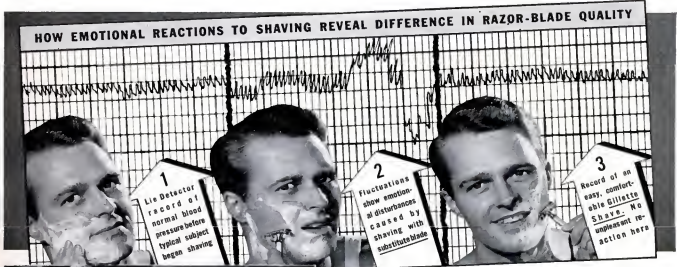
*First in the Social Register*





# NOW! LIE DETECTOR

CHARTS EMOTIONAL EFFECTS OF SHAVING!



HOW FAMOUS LIE DETECTOR CHECKS SHAVING RESULTS IN EXHAUSTIVE RESEARCH. Strapped to Lie Detectors, men shave one side of the face with a Gillette Blade... the other side with a blade of different manufacture... not knowing which is which. Comparative blade quality, as revealed by their involuntary reactions, is accurately recorded on charts like the one above—leaving no doubt as to which blade is best. Finally, each shaver is asked which of the two blades he has used (No. 1 or No. 2) he considers best. In practically every instance the subject's expressed preference tallies exactly with the Lie Detector's findings.



HOW SEE FOR YOURSELF what the critical eye of the camera reveals. Above (left) is shown a section of a man's face shaved with a Gillette Blade in a Gillette Razor, (right) the same area shaved by another method, another day. Now decide which gives the clean, close, long-lasting shave you want.



GILLETTE'S NEW BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM is better in five ways: (1) Softens whiskers double quick, (2) smooths the skin, (3) stays moist, (4) speeds shaving and (5) never dries next or dried! You'll like Gillette Brushless. Big tube, 25¢

## Outstanding Superiority of Gillette Blade Proved Beyond Shadow of Doubt in Astonishing Series of Scientific Tests

ONLY those who dare to know the truth willingly submit to Dr. William M. Marston's Lie Detector test... for the Lie Detector reveals the facts. That's why Gillette engaged this eminent psychologist to make a scientific investigation of razor-blade quality. Here are his findings:

(1) Today's Gillette Blade gives more comfortable shaves than any other blade tested. (2) Far faster shaves... positive proof that it is easier on your face. (3) More re-shaving shaves... free from emotional irritations that may start your day off wrong!

### Hundreds of Men Take Test

By recording breathing and blood pressure, the Lie Detector charts the emotional reactions produced by shaving. Hundreds of men have taken part in Dr. Marston's research. Thus far, blades of 16 substitute brands have faced trial in competition to the Gillette Blade. In one case after another the shaver's

involuntary reactions, as automatically recorded by the Lie Detector, prove Gillette's outstanding superiority. And what's equally important and significant, the vast majority of subjects, not knowing which blade is which, choose Gillette as being by far the best-shaving blade.

### Make Your Own Test

Enjoy the benefits of this scientific research yourself! Try today's Gillette Blades. You'll agree that they are much finer—far more uniform—and well worth the few cents extra you pay for them!

### ATTENTION! CONSUMER ORGANIZATIONS AND MEN EVERYWHERE

Dr. William Marston Marston's scientific shaving tests are being conducted to reveal the truth about more blade quality. Gillette invites consumer organizations and individuals to observe—and participate in—this research. Address your inquiries to Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston, Mass.

## DO YOU FOOL YOURSELF ABOUT RAZOR-BLADE QUALITY?

Some Men Do, Says Dr. Marston

"Some men have used dull or mist blades so long it has become an emotional habit. I have had such men shave with Gillette Blades every day a week. At the end of that time they could no longer endure their former favorites... for their reactions had returned to normal. 'The quality of a man's shave has a marked effect on his mood and general attitude for hours, for this reason, I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of using the best blades obtainable. My study enables me to state fairly that Gillette Blades are far superior to every respect to competitive blades tested.'"



# Gillette

## Blades

PRECISION-MADE TO FIT YOUR GILLETTE RAZOR EXACTLY



# "WHAT DO YOU WANT FOR CHRISTMAS?"



ASKED OUR INQUIRING REPORTER



"Give me LIFE!" said a Chairman of the Board. "LIFE is alive! It's the most stimulating magazine I ever saw, and I never open a new issue without being surprised again at the vitality in LIFE's informative pages."

And his wife and daughter said, "Yes—give us LIFE!"

"Give me LIFE!" said a Transport Pilot. LIFE's exciting pages give me a birds-eye view of all the fascinating things people are doing, in every field."

And his wife and his 12-year-old son said, "Yes—please give us LIFE!"



"Give me LIFE!" said the Stylist at a Great Department Store. "LIFE is just about the most modern thing I know. I can think of no better way of keeping up-to-the-minute in everything from Art and Science to Politics and People."

And her Mother and Father said, "Yes—give us LIFE!"

Don't take our word for it! Conduct your own poll among your friends, your business associates, your family . . .

And we're almost sure you will discover that you can give one of the grandest, most lasting, most popular presents in the world by simply mailing the names and addresses of your favorite friends back to us right away today!

**A Year's Subscription to LIFE**  
(A new Christmas present each week)  
**For Only \$4.50**



330 EAST 22ND STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

## PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

### BEDTIME

Sirs:

This is my little girl Lola, preparing for bed. My big trouble in getting the pictures was that the first three times I tried it, she spied me and "covered up" hastily, as she is really a very modest little girl.

However, the fourth time she was so intent on getting to bed early so she could go to visit her aunt the next day that she hardly paid any attention to me, and the accompanying shots are the result.

FRANK A. HOOVEN

Philadelphia, Pa.



The day is done, so Curlylocks Removes her little shoes and socks.



Just tucked your seat and be at ease For this is not a new strip-tease.



From straight & narrow, you've strayed, A lady's bonjour you invade.



Why should a lady, gosh! dog-gone, Have to put these darn things on?



These 'jamas get in such a jumble— Careful, Curlylocks, don't tumble!



No noise now, please, and quiet keep, While Curlylocks and Patty sleep.

CONTRIBUTIONS: Minimum rates for all rights, including title and name: \$5 per photograph. Amateur photographers are welcome as contributors but their work must compete with professionals on an equal basis and will be judged (and paid for) as such. Unsolicited contributions however, whether professional or amateur will be neither acknowledged nor returned unless accompanied by adequate postage, packing and directions. And under no circumstances will LIFE be responsible for safe handling of any submission in the office or in transit. Address all correspondence about contributions to CONTRIBUTIONS EDITOR, LIFE Magazine, TIME & LIFE Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.

# FOUR DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF AN OLD KENTUCKY FAMILY



If you are "choosy" about the whiskey you buy, it's likely you have become familiar with one or more of the Glenmore brands...each a leader in its field, each shares in the proud tradition of Glenmore's 66 years of making fine Kentucky Whiskies. Ask for a Glenmore whiskey when you buy.



The Glenmore Colonel...symbol of the proudest names in Kentucky whiskies. Look for him when you want the assurance of quality.

# Glenmore

DISTILLERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED  
LOUISVILLE • OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

# Let up before your nerves get Tired, Tense

## GREYHOUND

Swift, graceful, and remarkably wise. Ancient Egyptian and Greek royalty stamped him as a symbol of aristocracy. Distinguished lines and proud bearing can be found on Egyptian carvings dating to 3500 B. C. Racing has made this breed popular in the U. S.



HE'S GIVING HIS  
NERVES A REST...

AND SO IS HE

IT'S thrilling to watch the flashing greyhound in full flight. But it's *important* to note that when the race is over he rests—as the greyhound above is doing now. Though the dog's highly keyed nervous system closely resembles our own, the dog *relaxes instinctively!* Life as it is today leads us to ignore fatigued nerves. We carry on despite increasing tension, strain. Be kind to your nerves if you want them to be kind to you. Pause a while, now and then. LET UP—LIGHT UP A CAMEL! Let the frequent enjoyment of Camel's mild, ripe tobaccos help you take life more calmly, pleasantly, profitably!

These busy, happy folks  
give their nerves a chance — they  
"Let up — Light up a Camel"



A SOUND ENGINEER controls the complicated equipment which puns a radio program "on the air." You'll find many a Camel smoker in this nerve-straining profession.



**WORKING UNDER CONSTANT STRAIN**, salesman John K. Speer finds Camels good partners in his business. "On my job, I can't afford tense nerves," says Mr. Speer, "so I ease nerve strain often. I let up and light up a Camel. A pause and a Camel gives me a swell sense of well-being."



**X-RAY TECHNICIAN** Audrey D. Covert says: "My work requires great concentration. Naturally, it's a strain on the nerves. My method for avoiding ragged, upset nerves is to rest now and then, and let up and light up a Camel. That's a simple, pleasant way to relieve nerve tension."



Smoke 6 packs of Camels and find out why they are the **LARGEST-SELLING CIGARETTE** in America

DID YOU  
KNOW:



—that tobacco is remarkably sensitive to moisture? That at one stage, practically all the moisture is removed from cigarette tobacco, and just the proper amount restored for manufacturing purposes? That there are more than 40 huge air-conditioning machines where Camels are made? Camel spends millions to preserve for you all the *mildness* and *ripe richness* of Camel's finer, more expensive tobaccos.

# LET UP — LIGHT UP A CAMEL!

Smokers find Camel's Costlier Tobaccos are SOOTHING TO THE NERVES